The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XX. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18. 1908. NO. 36

LOCAL NEWS.

The deer season opened Monday.

Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 26th.

Friday, November 20th, will be Pennsylvania Day at State College.

Eggs are selling at 35c per dozen in Altoona and at Mapleton they are 30c.

Beautiful Thanksgiving post cards for sale at the ITEM Stationery department.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company are again buying crossties, at prices the same as last year.

The annual slaughter of porkers has begun, several persons of town having butchered last week.

The two Italian families that occupied the double dwelling on Railraod street moved to Johnstown Saturday,

Owing to some repairs being made at the Keystone works of the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company, the men employed at this plant were idle Monday.

School bags, slate pencils, lead pencils, tablets, ink, mucilage, etc., for sale at the ITEM stationery department. You are invited to call and inspect the stock.

The buildings at Alfarata Park, Alexandria, will be sold at public sale next Saturday and the grounds will no longer be used as a summer resort.

Mifflin county teacher's institute will be held in the court house in Lewistown this year commencing November 23rd. A good programme has been arranged.

Pittsburg capitalists have become interested in the trolley project between Altoona and Everett and will furnish the money needed for the construction of the line.

The work of installing the water plant at Saltillo has been in progress for the past two weeks. The Hawke Bros. of Lewistown, contractors, are doing the work.

It is expected that by the first of December the new state road in Oneida township will have been completed. The grading is now finished and all the large stones are laid.

Last Thursday morning Martin Hunt, colored, of Chatham, Virginia, in attempting to board a freight train at Warrior Ridge fell under the train and had his left heel crushed.

A hospital for Huntingdon county is being talked of by the Physicians Protective Association of the county and steps already have been taken to purchase a suitable site for the building.

It has been reported that coal has been discovered on the farm of John Magsum, one-half mile from McConnellsburg in Fulton county. And now will the trolley line be built into Fulton county.

Charles Martin, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. James Gladfelter, died at 11 o'clock Sunday night, and Monday afternoon the remains were interred in the U. B. cemetery by undertaker Stubbs. The child was aged 6 days.

A new telephone line known as the Warrior Ridge telephone line is being erected through Hartslog valley with service to Alexandria, Petersburg and Huntingdon. The new line is expected to be in service by December.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company has put into effect the order abolishing the position of weighmaster at Huntingdon. John Fahey, who held the position for a long term of years, has been given a clerkship in the yardmaster's office.

A new joint shingle roof was placed on the Long property at the head of Church street last week by carpenter J. H Miller. Alvin Decker has had his stable roofed with galvanized tin which puts the building in proper shape for the winter.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has begun to remove the cars stored on the middle division in the vicinity of Mt, Union and Newton Hamilton. They are being run to Altoona for repairs and within the last few days several trains have been taken west and shopped. Just as fast as they can be turned out they will be placed in service.

The following changes in Pennsylvania Railroad officials have been announced: R, M. Durborrow, superintendent of motive power, with headquarters in Altoona, is to become assistant to the general manager of the Pennsylvania railroad, W. W. Atterbury, on January 1, D. M. Perrine, master mechanic of the Pennsylvania shops in Pittsburg, will become superintendent of motive power, filling the place vacated by Mr. Durborrow, the same to be effective also on January 1. Both Mr. Durborrow and Mr. Perrine are graduates of the Pennsylvania shops at Altoona.

More Big Trees Found.

From the current issue of the "Pathfinder," the following item was taken:

"There is great satisfaction over the announcement coming from California that a hitherto entirely unknown forest of giant sequoias or "big trees" has recently been discovered in that state. This grove, which numbers about 15,000 trees, is located on Redwood mountain, in Tulare county, and it is the largest grove of the sort known. The trees average about 250 feet high, and thousands of them run above 300, being 20 to 40 feet or more in diameter at the base. It is likely that President Roosevelt will have this new tract of big trees set apart as a national reservation, before the lumber pirates can lay their devastating hands on them. The find is especially valuable in view of the great injury done to the old big tree groves by the forest fires recently."

When Teddy Hunts.

A regular license to hunt big game in British East Africa costs $250. If President Roosevelt, after his retirement next March, takes out one of these licenses he will even then only be allowed to kill 60 animals, including two elephanants, two rhinoceri, 10 hippopotami, 21 antelopes, two ostriches, one chimpanzee, etc. Wild asses, giraffes, secretary birds and some other animals must not be killed at all. but lions are considered outlaws and any number of them may be shot. It is likely that in Roosevelt's case a special honorary permit, with unlimited privileges, will be issued by the British government.

The cornerstone of the new United Brethren church in Greensburg was laid on Sunday, with Rev. Dr. W. R. Funk, of Dayton, Ohio, presiding. The pastor, Rev. Dr. F. P. Rosselot, was assisted in the service by many ministers of other denominations. The new church will cost $75,000.

A car load of terra cotta drain pipe ranging in size from 3 inches to 24 inches in diameter was received at this place and Monday was hauled by wagon to Saltillo where it will be used. The water system being installed in that town makes it necessary to have drain pipes from houses in order to carry off waste water.

The several hundred laborers who had been engaged on the pipe line of the Standard Oil company in Cass township for several weeks past, have finished the work for the winter in this section. Yesterday they came to Mapleton and last night by a special train were removed to points in Ohio and Indiana.

This section is in the grasp of real winter weather. Snow fell on Saturday to a depth of five inches, Sunday was cold and Monday morning the mercury had dropped to 10 degrees above zero. The small boy with his sled is in evidence and coasting on the hillsides is being indulged in. For the middle of November, this is a record breaking occurrence.

Employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad company on the middle division will be paid in cash on December payday instead of by check as has been the custom. Pensioners who have been receiving their checks at the pay car will hereafter have them mailed to them. As a result of the new arrangement pay day is likely to come several days earlier in the month as the extra work of making out checks will be done away with.

Mrs. Pearl Gates, daughter of Elmer Clark, formerly of Orbisonia, but now living in Altoona, died at her home at St. Clairsville, Bedford county, recently. She was in her usual health when she complained of pains in the head, after which she went to sleep and slept 60 hours, in which state she died without a struggle. Doctors were puzzled as to the cause of death. Besides her husband, she is survived by two children, one a babe three months old.

The report of Steward Lang, of the Huntingdon reformatory for October shows the following products raised on Cypress island for the maintenance of the inmates: Four hundred and fifty pounds of barley, 18 bushels of beets, 30 bushels of carrots, 263 dozen of corn, 3,650 pounds of cabbage, 220 pounds of onions, seventy bushels of potatoes, 6 800 pounds of pumpkins, 31 bushels of tomatoes, 50 pounds of turnips and 3 bushels of lima beans. Stock dressed: Twenty-seven head of cattle, 14,763 pounds; 4 calves, 347 pounds; 35 sheep and lambs, 1,840 pounds; 4 hogs, 868 pounds. Tallow rendered in slaughter house, 221 pounds; lard rendered in slaughter house, 121 pounds; milk from farm, 36 gallons.

PERSONAL NOTES.

—Mrs. A. F. Parker is visiting friends at Juniata.

—W. E. Hack shot a fine wild turkey yesterday.

—H. L. Robley, of Altoona. was a visitor in town Monday.

—Foster Bell, of Altoona, visited his parents in town Sunday.

—Miss Annie Shore is home from Trough Creek valley to spend a week.

—J. E. Dell and family, of Altoona, visited friends in Mapleton during the week.

—Mrs. W. G. McConahy and two children spent last week with friends in Altoona.

—Miss Edith Wood, of Everett, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Wood, over Sunday.

—G. F. DeForrest and family, of Henderson township, visited S. B. Neice's over Sunday.

—Mrs. William Slates and two children, of Altoona, are visiting at the home of B. F. Slates.

—Governor Stuart visited the Pennsylvania Industrial reformatory at Huntingdon last Friday.

—Mrs. Narcissa Goodman and son Clyde and daughter Miss Nellie spent Saturday at Harrisburg.

—John D. Long, a popular passenger engineer on the middle division, was a visitor in town Saturday.

—General Superintendent S. S. Wood of the Pennsylvania Glass Sand company is on a business trip in Michigan.

—Elmer Rupert and family, of Huntingdon, visited Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Fleck during a couple days of the past week.

—Mrs. A. T. Coder and daughters Elizabeth and Ruth returned home Monday from a visit of several days with friend's at Tyrone.

—W. C. Clemens and Ira Baird, of Hollidaysburg, spent a couple days hunting in this vicinity during the week and were successful in bagging a nice lot of rabbits.

—M. S. Dern, of Chicago, vice president of the Butte, Anaconda and Pacific Railway company, was a visitor in town Monday, being the guest of his cousin, Mrs. J. S. Hicks.

—Mr. and Mrs. J G. Hicks spent Sunday with their son Mason in Philadelphia and yesterday the young man left for Galveston, Texas, where it is his purpose to locate for the winter.

—Mrs. Caroline Parsons, who was admitted to the Lewistown hospital on the 7th inst., underwent an operation on the 9th in which sixty gall stones were removed. The operation was entirely successful and Mrs. Parsons is fast recovering from the severe ordeal.

—T. N. Kurtz, of the Mount Union Silica Brick Co., spent Monday forenoon in company with his friend T. C. Cowher looking for game on the hills surrounding Mapleton. Rabbits did not run during Sunday night and as a result these gentlemen had an unsuccessful trip.

—Bert Price and mother are moving today from Stonertown to Mrs. Shore's house south of the borough,

—Miles Monihen last Wednesday shot a fine wild turkey in Scrub gap and Monday Walter Rohm shot a large one in Jacks Narrows.

—Wallett & Fields, merchants, last week purchased of C. H. Clark the store room and dwelling on Main street which they have been occupying as a store for the past year.

—W. A. Wagner and family who have been occupying one of the flats in the Wright building, yesterday moved into the Clark property on Main street recently purchrsed by Wallett & Fields.

Injured In Fodder Shredder.

Samuel Musser, aged 21 years, had his left arm caught in a fodder shredder while employed on the farm of Joel Kauffman near Allensville last Friday and so badly injured that amputation at the elbow was necessary. Mr. Musser was feeding the machine when his left hand was caught in the rolls and the arm ground off to the elbow. Dr. G. W. Simpson, of Mill Creek, did the amputating, assisted by Dr. Hazlett, of Allensville.

Word was received here Monday evening by friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Morgan, of Cumberland, Maryland, that their son Ira Newton Morgan had been killed in the yards of the Western Maryland Railroad company at Cumberland that morning while in the discharge of his duties as brakeman. The unfortunate young man was a grandson of J. C. Estep of Mapleton and was aged 18 years.

Death of Prominent Minister.

Rev. H. R. Fleck, who has been pastor of the Lutheran church at Grafton for a number of years, died at his home in Huntingdon Sunday morning November 15, 1908, at 10.15 o'clock of acute indigestion and heart trouble after a short illness. He was aged 74 years, 9 months and 17 days.

About a month ago Mr. and Mrs. Fleck left Huntingdon to visit their daughter in Bloomingdale, Ohio. The reverend gentleman felt badly when he left home but proceeded on the journey and while at his daughter's was ill most of the time. They returned home two weeks ago and for ten days prior to his death Mr. Fleck's condition was serious.

Henry R. Fleck, son of Henry and Catherine Rancey Fleck, was born and reared on a farm in Sinking Valley, within ten miles of Altoona. After his education in the public schools he attended Pennsylvania college, at Gettysburg, graduating in the class of '57 The next two years he studied theology at the Seminary at Gettysburg.

In October 1859 he was ordained by the East Pennsylvania Synod at Harrisburg, having already taken charge of a mission field in Luzerne county with nine preaching points, filling the different appointments every two weeks.

In April, 1861 he accepted a call to Lewistown; in 1865 he moved to New Kingston; in 1871, Newville, then to Mechanicsburg; next to Stone Church, Northampton county, then returned to New Kingston giving nearly-five years of service to the latter charge.

In 1900 Rev. Fleck accepted a call to the Grafton Lutheran church, the family making their residence in Huntingdon.

Rev. Fleck was united in marriage August 20, 1861, to Miss Mary Durst, of Drumore, Lancaster county, who died June 14, 1873. To this union two sons and one daughter were born. One son and the daughter survive. They are Maslin of New York, and Mrs. Margaret F. Tipton, of Bloomingdale, Ohio.

October 20, 1875, he was married to Miss Anna French, who survives him, with the following sons: Charles, of Lewistown; Robert and Melvin G., of Huntingdon; Rev. William K., a student of the Theological seminary, Gettysburg. One sister, Mrs. Margaret Crawford, of Sinking Valley, also survives.

Rev. H. R. Fleck was greatly beloved and esteemed by hundreds in Huntingdon and vicinity as well as by thousands throughout the state who will be grieved over his death. His labors which extended over half a century, have been very fruitful. Four young men, at least, are now laboring in the ministry, who attribute their choice of the sacred office to his ministry. On Oct. 18, 1908, the fiftieth anniversary of his work was celebrated.

The funeral service will be held at 1.30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, the body to lie in state in the Luthen church from 11 o'clock the same day to the hour of service. Rev. H. N. Follmer, of Huntingdon, will have charge of the services, assisted by Rev. H. B. Stock, of Carlisle, and Rev. Mervin J. Eckles, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Nelson D. Boring.

Mrs. Jennie May Boring, wife of N. B. Boring, died at her home on Grant street at 5.30 o'clock Tuesday morning, November 17, 1908, of consumption following a severe attack of typhoid fever with which she had been battling for several weeks past.

Mrs. Boring whose maiden name was Crone, was the daughter of John (deceased) and Catharine Crone, and was born at Gilboa, this county, September 18, 1867, being aged at death 41 years, 1 month and 29 days. About twenty-five years ago deceased united with the Mapleton United Brethren church and continued to be a member until death removed her from this life to the home beyond the skies.

Deceased was united in marriage with Nelson D. Boring at Mapleton September 25, 1892 and they have since resided here. The husband and one son, Charles Wesley, aged 8 years, survive. There also survive, her mother, one brother, Wesley Crone, of Mount Union, and one sister, Mrs. Frances Gable, of Mapleton, and a half-brother Isaac Horton, of Harrisburg.

The remains will be interred in Mountain View cemetery this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The funeral services will be in charge of Rev. G. R. Alban, of the U. B church, and will be held at her late home.

Mrs. Lettie Parks.

[Communicated.]

Mrs. Lettie E. Parks, wife of Samuel Parks, died at her home at Moyston, Blair County, Pa., Thursday, Nov. 5, 1908, at 11.20 p. m. Mrs. Parks, whose maiden name was McConahy, was born in Saltillo, this county, on February 25, 1868, being at the time of her death aged 40 years, 8 months and 12 days. She was united in marriage to Samuel Parks, December 23, 1884 and to them were born five children, all of whom survive. They are Jessie, Cloyd, Viola, Flora and Mary, all at home. Besides her husband she is survived by the following brothers and sisters: William G. McConahy, of Mapleton; John McConahy, of Williamsburg; Hayes McConahy, of Altoona; Ross McConahy, and Mrs. Mrggie Parks, of Dennison, Ohio; Mrs. Amanda Bowman, of Grapeville; Mrs. Lizzie Bailey, of Williamsburg; Mrs. Jennie Bowman, of Latta Grove.

Mrs. Parks united with the Dunkard church several years ago and her life was in accord with her profession. Her chief concern was to lead a devout life and her activity in the cause of the master furnished a noble example to those associated with her.

In her home life Mrs. Parks was cheerful and affectionate and her family were constant objects of her tender solicitude; even to the end she interested herself in their welfare. Mrs. Parks' benefactions and hospitality endeared her to a host of people and none hungry or needy ever left her door unsatisfied. The clergy of her chosen church enjoyed her hospitality and were strengthened by her counsel and all were glad to be the guests of her home. Her life one and all might follow with profit

Services were conducted by the Rev. Halsinger assisted by the Rev. Murray of Ohio at the Dunkard church at Shellytown at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon after which the remains were interred in Shelley cemetery.

Hon. William P. Schell.

Hon. William P. Schell, one of Bedford county's most esteemed citizens, died at his home Sunday, at the age of 86 years and 8 months. He was a grandson of John Schell, the founder of Schellsburg, and was born in that town on February 18, 1822. Mr. Schell was educated at Marshall college (now Franklin and Marshall) graduating in 1843; studied law with the late Major Samuel Barclay and was admitted to the Bedford bar in 1845. He was elected district attorney of Fulton county in 1851 resigning two years later to take his seat in the general assembly as a representative from Bedford, Fulton and Cambria, where he was chosen speaker From 1858 to 1861 he represented Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon counties in the state senate and in 1877 again served as representative, resigning to enter upon the duties of the auditor general's office.

Mr. Schell enjoyed excellent health until a short time ago and was possessed of a wonderfully clear mind, writing many interesting articles for the press. His "Annals of Bedford County," published last fall, have been widely read. Actively and deeply interested in the welfare of his home town and county, an honest, upright man and citizen, he will be greatly missed.

His wife, who was Miss Etta Reamer, preceded him in death some years ago. Two sons and a daughter survive: W. P. jr., a well known Pittsburgh attorney; Oswald H., of Germantown, and Miss Nannie, of Bedford.

Obituary.

Mrs. Catharine Pheasant, who recently passed away, was seventy-seven years of age. She was a daughter of George Roland and lived at McConnellstown before her marriage to Henry Pheasant, of Trough Creek valley, She was a good mother, a kind neighbor and respected by all who knew her. Her husband died some years ago. She leaves to mourn her loss, three sons and two daughters—John, William and George, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Bumgardner, with whom she made her home for several years, and was cared for in her last sickness. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Dean of the U. B. church.

A FRIEND.

Sale Register.

Saturday, November 21st, Mrs. J. S. Hicks will offer for sale at the P. R. R. freight station in Mapleton, walnut bedroom suit, oak dresser, iron bed, springs and mattress, chairs, rockers, heating stove, dining table, couch, stand, kitchen cabinet, sewing machine, washing machine, wash tubs, carpets, rugs, matting, linoleum, etc. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

The Mapleton Item

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

When Uncle Sam begins to make appropriations for an aerial navy he will make the money fly, is the warning of the Atlanta Constitution.

There is a difference between ignorance of the law and ignoring the law, especially in the percent of the dividend declared, defines Puck.

Fifty thousand letters in excess of the average went through the New York postoffice for England on the first day of the new 2-cent rate. It's a cheap sport, sneers the Richmond Times-Dispatch, who holds off to write to his British sweetheart till he can get the bargain rate.

It is said that a Pittsburg man is trying to cure himself of the habit of smoking 25 stogies a day. But is it worth while?—Cleveland Plain Dealer. We cannot endorse our contemporary's heartless comment, retorts the New York Herald. Any one who tries to rid himself of such a failing is worth saving.

Perhaps if it is made clear that the disciplinary authority of the schools does not extend to such a matter as the association of the pupils in organizations which would not exist if there were no schools, the parents may be made to see the necessity of exercising the disciplinary powers of the home and prevailed upon to yield parental prejudice to the weight of reason and argument. For that matter, argues the New York Sun, if spanking had not gone so much out of fashion in American homes, it is doubtful if the school fraternity problem would have arisen.

This philosophy from Saint-Gaudens' letters in McClure's Magazine is the right thing, in its way, but the "Worry Clubs" will still do a flourishing business: "We can't remedy matters by weeping, and gnashing of teeth over the misery of things. 'That's the way things is' again, and, although I have been told all my life it's best to put on a brave face and bear all cheerfully, it's only lately that it is really coming into my philosophy. It seems as if we are all in one open boat on the ocean, abandoned and drifting no one knows where, and while doing all we can to get somewhere, it is better to be cheerful than to be melancholy; the latter does not help the situation, and the former cheers up one's comrades."

The discharge of the Brooklyn track athletes arrested for running in public in scant apparel with only a warning by the magistrate to "go where sensitive women won't see you" leaves us without a judicial ruling on a question of propriety, laments the New York World. The excuse advanced that similar apparel is "worn in the presence of thousands at the big athletic meets" applies with equal force to chorus girls' tights, the wearing of which on Broadway would congest traffic. The even more abbreviated garments of rowing men, entirely proper at New London or Poughkeepsie, would hardly be in place in a boat on the Central Park lake. The athletes might also have pleaded that the Olympic contestants appeared before English royalty as scantily clad to receive prizes from Queen Alexandra.

Word comes from Toronto that the charp falling off in the demand for Canadian pulp wood is making trouble along the line of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario. "At the commencement of the year," we are told, "the commissioners of the railway estimated that 50,000 cords of pulp wood would be shipped over the road. These estimates were based on actual contracts made with American buyers. The trouble in the paper world across the line has, however, led to only a very small proportion of that amount being shipped, although the wood has been cut by the settlers and delivered at various points on the railway. The position is a serious one. If the wood is not shipped soon it will become worthless. The railway authorities have done all in their power to get the buyers to take the wood out, and a large quantity has been barked, but very little has been shipped so far."

AT SUNSET.

The shadows deepen on the distant hill,
The city's murmurings are faint and still,
The trees are motionless as pictured dreams
When sunset gleams.

Then flash the colors,—a swift waving band,
The tints deft blended by the Master-hand,
While far above each circling cloud there glows
The sunset rose.

The golden splendor fades away at last,
The mystic painting of the air is past;
Each day must strike its colors to the night
At sunset's flight.

How shadows deepen as our day declines,
When life and death are ranged in hostile lines;
But faith dispels the darkness and the fear,—
'Tis sunrise near!

—Dr. A. S. Isaacs, in S. S. Times.

THE BELLED GHOST.

"Did you ever hear the story of the ghostly bell?" Mr. Aubertin began, glancing around at the expectant ring of faces. "No? Well, the thing happened back in the early 70's, the year I came here, and it created stir enough and caused cold chills galore to chase each other up and down a half-score of backs, until—but wait a minute, I am anticipating my sequel, spoiling the effect of my yarn before I have well begun it.

"Those were troublesome times, back in that dark period of our city's life, and we were in the throes of the struggle against the miserable carpet-bag government. Down there in the sheriff's office we had enough guns stacked, all ready loaded, to furnish a regiment, and each of us carried a big revolver, too.

"This is a strange old building; it always has been, and if you stand in any part of it in the still watches of the night, you're bound to hear funny noises, those uncanny sounds that make you think of ghosts and hobgoblins. It's the same today, with these noises. What causes them? Ah, I wish I knew; maybe it's the rats, or it might be the passing of the breezes under the wornout eaves; who can tell?

"At the time of which I speak we would sit of a night down in the office, which opens on St. Anthony's alley, listen to the sounds all over the rambling old building and wonder what they were. Did we think they were ghosts? Yes, some of us did, but as for myself, I never was scary of things that stray from beyond the grave, and maybe it was because I did not believe that the dead could come back, and, as Shakespeare puts it in Macbeth's soliloquy rather inclined to the view that phantoms were but 'false creations proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain.'

"You might ask me here if anybody had ever seen the lawyer's ghost, the widow's spectre, or the phantoms of the slaves, and my reply to such a question would be that I do not know. They used to talk about them a whole lot, and if my memory serves me right, I think one old fellow did say that he had heard the widow crying through the night, but a clerk who was present reminded him that on the morning following the supposed ghostly disturbance a litter of abandoned puppies, moaning and yelping for their mother, had been found in St. Anthony's Alley, just alongside the Court building.

"One cold night in late November a knot of us sat down in the office, forming a half-circle around the iron grate, in which snapped and roared a cheerful fire. We weren't in the best of spirits, for there were rumors of a threatened descent upon the building by some of the carpet-baggers, and at the clatter of every slate torn by the wind from the cathedral's roof, to be shattered on the alley's pavement, or the rumble and grind of some belated cart over the stones of Chartres street, we started from our chairs and half reached toward our muskets, all ready loaded, stacked in a corner.

"It was an unusually cold night for November, and gusty, too. The wind sighed in its sweep through the alley, and set the doors to creaking and rattling, and with every heavy gust the burden of sound the gale bore was like the howl of a band of weird witches riding through space in search of the ingredients of some baleful charm.

"Along about eleven o'clock the conversation had flagged, and most of us were nodding in our chairs; only the monotonous tick-tick of the swinging pendulum in the tall clock and the hiss and splutter of the glowing coals in the grate could be heard in the room, while outside the sad voices of the night still chanted their melancholy refrain.

"Presently I was aware of a strange sound, and, sitting bolt upright in my chair, I strained my ears to listen. It was subdued and uncertain at first, and hard to locate, but at last I detected in it a suggestion of the metallic, and thought it came from upstairs in the corridor. And as I listened I turned and noticed that my companions, too, were on the alert, and several of the faces showed ghastly in the firelight under the pallor which o'erspread them. We could almost hear each other's hearts beat in the gravelike silence only disturbed by the clock's ticking and the fire spluttering, and, as the sound upstairs continued to weight the night with suggestions of the horrible, the feeling of fear tugged sickeningly at each heart.

"My God, it's that widow woman's ghost!' exclaimed a deputy, shivering as though an ague fit had taken him. 'Don't you hear her? She's walking back and forth i nthe hall! Listen to her groan!'

" 'You fool!' I said, 'shut up; that was no groan; it was only the cry of the wind outside; wait and let's see what the noise is!'

"We sat motionless for a few seconds, and then with clear distinctness came a silvery tinkling, such a sound as could only be made by a small bell. The sound was unmistakably upstairs, and the cause of the weird effect, whatever it was, was moving backward and forward, sometimes slowly and again swiftly.

"The bell tinkled in the corridor, and then the sound slowly lessened, and it died away, we thought, right in this very room. 'What can it be?' we asked each other, and the shivering deputy repeated that it couldn't be anything else than the widow's ghost. 'I heard her groan,' he insisted, and I with equal vehemence repeated that the supposed groan was the sobbing of the restless wind. The others seemed inclined to believe that a ghost was walking somewhere in the building, and when the tinkling sounded once more, very faint, but very distinct, and each moment grew in volume, I was almost taking that view of the case myself.

We could easily follow the sound; it passed from the docket-room into the corridor, and went along, its musical jingling sending the blood from our hearts, for by that time we had all come to believe—myself among the number—that the midnight disturbance was caused by spirits.

"The bell jingled at the head of the doors creaked, and unsecured windows slammed in the boisterous wind; they were wild, unrestrainted sounds, but we knew what they were—they were the voice of the tempest, and only reflected the majesty of the controller of the elements. But the sound out on the staircase? Ah, that was the sound that caused our cheeks to blanch and our pulses to throb; it partook of the dark and unknown, which lies beyond the chasm; it savored of death and the grave, and it had no part in the things of nature that man's wisdom has explained.

"The storm still howled without, the stairs, and jingled louder each moment as the mysterious visitant descended the flight. The stairs end right at the main door of the sheriff's office, as you all know, and where we stood spellbound we could almost count the quick silvery beats of the bell.

"The tinkling reached the little landing between the two floors, and then, after a slight pause, came steadily on down the stairs. We felt rather than heard the sound; it seemed to permeate every sense and banish the louder disturbance made by the gale from our ears. 'Merciful Powers, it's coming here.' cried the timid deputy, who had claimed to have heard the widow's ghost crying, 'What will he do?' And as the man spoke, he rushed madly toward the St. Anthony alley entrance and began to unbar the heavy door.

" 'Don't open that door,' commanded the man in charge; 'you know our orders to keep things tight; come back here, you fool, and face it with us!' The poor fellow staggered back to the group at the fire and as limp as a rag fell into his chair and sat there in the awful fear that had taken him.

"But meantime the tinkling bell reached the door opening on the lower corridor, at the foot of the stairs, and, to our unspeakable horror, it ceased its musical chiming for a moment, and then sounded again, moving back and forth just beyond the partition. 'The thing is about to enter through the boards!' gasped one of the men; 'this is terrible!' The door was locked and bolted and was strong enough to defy the strength of half a dozen men, yet we all instinctively drew back from it, just as though we expected to see it open from some ghostly agency and admit the grizzly spectre who walked abroad with a bell.

"We did not break helter-skelter from the building, as no doubt most of us would have fancied doing, but held our posts, a shivering, trembling crew, and in a moment or so the bell passed down the corridor, ascended the flight of stairs from the St. Ann street side of the building, and was finally lost amid the other noises of the night somewhere on this floor.

"An hour passed, and midnight sounded from the deep-throated bell in the cathedral steeple. One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and with each beat of the heavy tongue in that cavernous mouth an eerie sound, in keeping with the terrors of the night, rose and fell on the breath of the storm. The last solemn clang had hardly been swallowed up, a sobbing, sighing echo, in the relentless maw of the storm demon, when another and fainter chiming was heard in a remote and distant corner of the building.

"It was the ghostly bell, and the strange disturbance followed again the route it had first taken, through the upper corridor, down the stairs, past the door; through the lower corridor, and to the second floor again, by the St. Ann Street stairs.

" 'This thing's gone far enough,' suddenly exclaimed the chief of the force, arising from his chair. 'I'm going out to see what it is. Who'll go with me?'. I had recovered my nerve somewhat, and, infected by the ardor of the chief, I volunteered for the appalling venture, but all the others kept their places. Provided with a lantern, which I carried in one hand, while I used the other for my pistol, we sallied forth into the gloom of the lower corridor like two modern St. Georges going out to slay the dragon.

"We ascended the stairs slowly enough, and the faint rays of the sputtering lantern I carried threw quivering and fitful shadows along the walls, shadows which assumed the most grewsome and fantastic shapes and caused us to wish that we were safe back in the office again.

"As the half-circle of subdued light shed by the lantern advanced, the blackness seemed to recede in a thick, rolling mass, and, closing in around us, engulfed the stairs above and below in a mantle as dark as the interior of the tomb.

"At last we reached the head of the stairs, and we started back and nearly tumbled down the flight when the door facing the little gallery over the courtyard was suddenly thrust open and clanged against the wall with such force that the four panes of glass were shattered and went clattering to the floor. A rush of wind and rain came through the opening, drenching us and extinguishing our lantern, and as we struggled to close the door in the teeth of the gale we were nearly paralyzed, for the tinkle, tinkle, tinkle of the ghost bell was audible to our ears, passing, it seemed, from the docket-room, this room where now we sit, into the corridor.

"I closed the door with a bang, shot back the bolt, which had become loosened in its socket from the shaking of the panels in the wind, and turned to meet the horror. I was aware of the passing of a heavy body down the stairs, and knew that the chief had taken flight. I would have run, too, but for the moment my legs refused their office and I could not move—only stood there trembling, the useless lantern in one hand and the pistol, ready cocked, in the other. The tinkling was in the corridor, coming toward me, but nothing was visible to my staring eyes—nothing but black, empty space. The sound seemed to be close to the floor, and when it could not have been more than a yard or so from me, I recovered myself sufficiently to raise my gun and fire.

"The crash of the gun reverberated through the old building and awoke any number of dismal echoes, but those echoes were still rumbling when I found myself racing down the stairs, three steps at a time. I gained the office out of breath.

"The rest of the night passed with no further disturbances of the bell ringing order, and in the gray light of the early dawn we all ascended the stairs to examine the corridor. There was no sign of anything unusual, only the broken door glass, and that was done by the wind, not by the ghosts. If I had shot anything and blood stains were left we could not tell it, for the worn-out carpet contained so many marks and blots that it would be impossible to distinguish one from the other. Well, we heard the ghostly bell no more, and full two years passed, when the mystery was explained. I was seated on a chair by the door in the alley one balmy afternoon, when one of the priests attached to the cathedral came out of the parish house which adjoins the court, and stood talking to me. The priest had a half-grown cat in his arms, and I casually remarked upon the beauty of the little feline.

" 'Ah, yes,' said the reverend gentleman, 'he is pretty, but you should have seen my Claudio.'

" 'Claudio?' I inquired, manifesting an interest out of regard for the clergyman.

" 'Yes, Claudio,' repeated the father. 'He was a fine gray cat, was sent to me from France, and I had him up to two years ago. One morning in November, after a big storm, I found him on the gallery dead, a bullet wound in his gray breast, and the little silver bell he wore on his neck rusty with blood!' "—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Richard Croker decided to leave Ireland for a visit to the United States.

President C. W. Eliot, of Harvard, resigned, and his resignation, to take effect May 19, 1909, was accepted.

Howard Gould won the honors for chrysanthemums at the first day of the National Flower Show in Chicago.

Seth Low succeeds James R. Morse in the presidency of the American Asiatic Association, now eleven years old.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, says that he has discovered the true sources of the Bramaputra and Indus.

DeLancey Nicoll, attorney, of New York City, said that Howard Gould's income had been cut down $300,000 and was now only $400,000.

One of the best known mining men in the country, Walter Fitch, has resigned as superintendent of the Calumet and Hecla properties.

Duchess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein was married in Berlin to Prince August William of Prussia, fourth son of the Emperor.

R. W. Gilder, of the Century, said that the Kaiser article was not withdrawn because of anything in it likely to cause international complications.

Kenyon Cox, the painter, is also an accomplished writer. He is a son of General Jacob D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior in President Grant's first Cabinet.

Amid great ceremony the Czar of Bulgaria convened the National Assembly for the first time since claiming regal dignity, and was enthusiastically cheered by the people.

Henry P. Davidson, vice-president of the First National Bank of New York, and Professor A. P. Andrews, members of the National Monetary Commission, have returned from an official trip to Europe.

FAR EASTERN NOTES.

Japan is buying more American iron and steel pipe each year.

Japanese business men entertained merchants from the Pacific Coast at a banquet in Tokio.

Egypt's sugar cane crop this year is only 400,000 tons, against 500,000 tons in 1907 and 700,000 tons in 1906.

The sailors of the American fleet at Amoy, China, contested in various sports and the winners received prizes.

Things are getting better in British India. The number receiving State relief is now 639,000 instead of 1,375,000.

British Columbia's mineral output in 1907 was of the value of $25,882,560, an increase of $902,000 over that of 1906.

Taotai Yun in an interview on the Chinese-American alliance at Pekin declared the idea had in it no menace toward any nation.

India sends us many rugs. All the pay the good weavers get for making them is sixteen cents a day. Head weavers get $15 a month.

The Chinese Government has ordered the total abolition of the cutivation of the poppy in many provinces, beginning with the end of the year.

Five Chinese pirates of a number who murdered many passengers struggling in the water in the recent shipwreck near Tungan were sent to Amoy to be beheaded.

Shanghai in 1907 imported more electrical apparatus and materials, railway materials, bicycles, typewriters, graphophones and music boxes than in any prior year.

An unsuccessful attempt to shoot Sir A. H. L. Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, India, was made by a Bengali at the Calcutta Town Hall; the criminal was caught.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

More than a thousand shirt waist makers met in New York City to consider a strike.

It was believed in Berlin that France and Germany are nearer war than they have been since 1870.

Charles F. Murphy asserted that Tammany Hall did all it could for W. J. Bryan, despite charges to the contrary.

Representative Jews of the United States met in executive session to plan a stronger union of their race in New York City.

Portugal's wine crop is large this year but unprofitable, owing mainly to the great falling off in the English demand for port wine.

Engineers estimate at $99,000,000 the cost of the canal projected between Montreal and Georgian Bay. It is to be twenty feet deep.

Canadian immigration during the first five months of this year totalled 80,482, a decrease of 51,294 from the corresponding period of last year.

It is now "All aboard for Guatemala" from any railway station in the United States. All rail communication with Progressive City is now open.

A conference of the Governors of nine States was called to meet in Pittsburg on December 2 to consider uniform mining laws and other mining reforms.

Belgium is rich in stone and marble of various kinds. The general quarrying industry employs over 37,000 men, and its annual output exceeds $12,000,000 in value.

Electric power is coming rapidly to the front in Chile. This is particularly true of Valparaiso. Santiago is using 491 engines and motors, of which 187 are electric.

THE PULPIT.

AN ELOQUENT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. MERLE A. BREED.

Theme: Realizing the Pattern.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Rev. Merle A. Breed, who recently entered upon the fifth year of his pastorate of the Congregational Church at Monticello, Iowa, occupied the pulpit of the First Congregational Church of this city Suiday morning. He spoke from Hebrews 8:5: "See, saith he, that thou make all things according to the pattern that was shewed thee in the mount," taking the subject, "The Pattern in the Mount, the Building on the Plain." Mr. Breed said in the course of his sermon:

Our text, which is a quotation from Exodus 25:40, sets before us a picture as interesting as it is suggestive. The hosts of Israel have been waiting long before Mount Sinai. Their leader, Moses, is hidden in the cloud-capped, fire-riven summit in communion with Jehovah. While the people are waiting in the plain, he has gone forth to the mountain's towering peak to be with God, to hear His will for them and for himself, and to bring down a divine pattern of a tabernacle for God's worship and the uplifting of men's hearts and lives to heavenly things. The people in general had but earthly ambitions. While Moses was hidden in the clouds and darkness of the mount, they were occupied with dancing and feasting, with eating and drinking, and making golden calves to worship, Moses is beholding the pattern of that tabernacle about which the religious life of the nation was to arise, and which was to stamp its impress upon the world. Moses is filling his soul with the vision which he is to endeavor to realize among the rude, ignorant, superstitious, half-wild Israelites in the plain beneath him. To one man came the vision of heavenly things. The rest were to receive it through him. His life work was to be that of bringing this within their reach and making it real to them.

The vision splendid came to him on the heights. The details, measurements, gathering of materials, labor of construction, were all to be wrought out on the levels of common life upon the plain. We may easily imagine that the children of Israel and the roving tribes about them greatly admired the completed tabernacle, with its curtains of blue, purple and scarlet, with its ark and altar, its candlestick and cherubim, its pillars and table, its canopies and courts, its holy place and holy of holies, its laver, mercy-seat and mysterious separating vail. But there was one who had seen something better, who knew that, beautiful and costly as it was, the tent of meeting but dimly foreshadowed forth the glory of that pattern shown him in the mount. The people saw only the tabernacle in the plain, but the eyes of Moses looked beyond and through that and saw the pattern he had beheld in the mount with God. And that is our thought together this morning, the pattern in the mount, the building in the plain, for life still has its Sinais, where we behold ideals, and it has its plain, where these are to be realized. Surely he is a sorry builder who has seen no pattern in the mount.

For the success of our building, much will depend upon our choice of a pattern.

The costliest building is manhood and womanhood, that something we call self, a life, character. Yet there is much haphazard building. With the greatest variety of plans there is little attention to standards, and an infinite variety of results, because the pattern is not selected with the care an architect draws his designs upon his trestle board.

What shall we build our lives—hovel, or palace, or temple? It is an exhilarating reflection that every act or thought is building them into something. What an infinite variety of patterns. We can not build after them all—which shall we choose? There must be unity in the design. The eclectic method, pure and simple, will hardly avail for this. What one age approved fails to win the approbation of the next. There must be permanence and real worth in the pattern, if it is to satisfy ourselves or others as the years pass. As we read history and the great names of past eras move before us, we often feel how transient they were. How like a hovel is Midas, the Phrygian king of legend and story. How like a moldering trireme upon the shores of time is Pompey the Great. How like a dust covered ruin in the Roman forum is Caesar.

Now we may all be tabernacle builders, like Moses, if we will.

For this method Moses followed is not to be thought of by us as exceptional. It is a type for us each in our building. We, too, are building, "building every day, building for eternity," and our Scripture lesson told us that our building must stand God's test. We have like opportunities with the great Jewish lawgiver. If he had eyes to see God, and ears to hear God, so have we. Will we choose the tabernacle pattern for our lives? "Every human soul," wrote Hartford's greatest divine, "has a complete and perfect plan, cherished for it in the heart of God—a divine biography marked out, which it enters into life to live. This life, rightly unfolded, will be a complete and beautiful whole, an experience led on by God, and unfolded by His secret nurture, great in its conception, great in the divine skill by which it is shaped; above all, great in the momentous and glorious issues it prepares." Life may be used for other purposes, no doubt, but do they satisfy? Is not life insipid, unsatisfying, lost, till it is all wrought out a temple, a dwelling place for God most high?

Here some will say, "But my life is cast on other levels. It deals with common things, with the doing of momentous acts and routine service. What opportunity can there be for me to achieve such large or worthy results? If conditions were different, or my calling other than it is, all this might be of interest to me. I long to put just this into my living, but it is all too remote from life as I have to live it." Here lies the value of the scene before us. Through Moses the humblest of the people became partners with him in building the tabernacle. Moses did not rear it upon the cloud-encircled mount, but in the plain, that you and I might be encouraged to realize the purpose of God for us in the field of common daily relations and amid what will otherwise be the drudgery of daily living. He leaves us the same task. Merchant and teacher, sailor and soldier, farmer and workman, author and editor, housewife and clerk, mistress and maid, lawyer and preacher, however humble and obscure our lives seem, we are to be fellow workmen with God in bringing things divine into these seemingly common and unmeaning activities and relations. After the clouds and glory had withdrawn from Sinai, the humblest Israelite could point to the tabernacle and say: "The glory of God still follows us all through our wilderness wanderings in that tabernacle yonder, and without me it would never have been complete." Your life, where it is, is needed for the rearing of something greater and better than the tabernacle in the world of to-day, and without it the kingdom of God will never come in its fullness. Before this all other needs of our time sink into insignificance; for the truest tabernacle for the showing forth of God to the world is not a pattern hidden in the majesty of unapproachable heights, nor is it temple or cathedral, helpful as these may be, but a life simple outwardly, though with luxuriant and divine furnishings within; a life spent on the levels where our fellow men live theirs, filled not with such consecrated furnishings as adorned the tabernacle Moses fashioned, but with the graces and kindly deeds men need to see and feel near at hand. This is our work, as divinely appointed to us as it was to Moses. It is the greater building, in which all our common tasks and humblest efforts may have an honored place as truly as did the altar and laver in the ancient tabernacle.

But for this successful building of our lives into God's purpose we, too, must seek our pattern in the mount.

God Himself builds according to plan. Even a casual glance at His wonderful world this morning will disclose that. Purpose and plan are everywhere. Not one grain of sand is a law unto itself. Not one flower blooms, or withers, unbidden. Not one leaf drops before its time. Not a bird note is unrelated; its music is born from present conditions and wakes its own echo. All things fall into their place and carry out the divine purpose.

This is the method of the divine building, whether in nature or in human lives. And it may be so in your life and mine. We may know God's purpose for us and follow it as truly as the grain of sand, the flower, the bird of the air. "If any man willeth to do His will," said the Master, "he shall know." God does not withhold His plan from any man. The mount is ever ready for the revealing of the pattern, but men must take the time to learn, to withdraw to its retreat. The pattern came not to Moses till he had twice spent forty days and forty nights in the mount alone with God. After many years' tuition in the wilderness came John the Baptist, herald of Christ. The wilderness was his mount of vision. Handel had a spiritual ear, and gave the world the oratorio of the Messiah, and when we hear it we must not forget the long period of preparation. Michael Angelo had the spiritual eye and hand and painted the frescoes of the Pauline Chapel with the representations of the martyrdom of St. Peter and the conversion of St. Paul, and carved the statues of "David" and "Moses." If Paul spent three years in Arabia to meditate upon the vision he had had of the Christ, who had met him on his way to Damascus; if Christ Himself retired to solitary places for quiet and prayer, you and I need time for such a disclosure of God's will for us as He is waiting to give. Before we can rightly rear the tabernacle of our lives in the plain of daily service we must seek the pattern in the mount, not Sinai, but the heaven-reaching life of Christ. The divine pattern has come near men in Jesus Christ. We have not to seek it amid the perils, darkness and difficulties of Sinai; it is here with us, built in all its divine perfection on the levels of our daily needs; supplying us with all desirable inspirations, helps and satisfying fellowship, opening the very vail by which we enter into the most holy place itself. It is not a mount distant and removed, but a presence near at hand, familiar with our needs, to which we may withdraw in moments of discouragement or temptation, full of divine comfort and solace for the hours of sorrow, full of divine strength and vitality in our days of weakness when all other help seems far away, full of gracious warning when we are careless and wayward. We need ever to be withdrawing into this mount, Jesus Christ, if we are to realize the pattern in the plain of our earthly living. Because it is so accessible, so complete in its ministry. "See, therefore, that thou make all things according to the pattern that was shewed thee in the mount."

The True Conqueror.

The greatest conqueror is he that has mastered the world that lies in his own breast.—Scottish Reformer.

The Sunday-School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR NOVEMBER 22.

Subject: Solomon Anointed King, 1 Kings 1:1-2:12—Golden Text, 1 Chron. 28:9—Commit Verses 39, 40—Commentary.

TIME.—1015 B. C. **PLACE.**—Jerusalem.

EXPOSITION.—I. Solomon Anointed King, vs. 32-40. God had chosen Solomon to be king. He had called him "Jedidiah," that is, "the beloved of Jehovah" (2 Sam. 2:25). But Joab, the general, and Abiatha, the priest, had conspired with Adonijah, the oldest next son of David to Absalom, to thwart God's plan to make Solomon king. David was so old and decrepit that Joab and his fellow-conspirators did not think that he would rally to thwart the conspiracy. But no conspiracy of man, no matter how strong, can overthrow the plans of God. David, when informed of the conspiracy, old and decrepit as he was, rallies and proves sufficient for the occasion. He calls to his assistance his trusted friends of old, Zadok, the priest, and Nathan, the prophet, and Benaiah, a military man, one of the mighty men of David. It was through Nathan that God had announced to David His favor toward Solomon (2 Sam. 12:24, 25). David's action is prompt and thorough. While Adonijah and his fellow-conspirators were still feasting (v. 9) David's trusted friends without delay go through all the necessary formalities and anoint Solomon king. Solomon was placed on David's own mule. David was still obedient to the law of God, and even in the days of his great power had not adopted horses to ride upon. To do so was expressly forbidden by God to Israel's kings (Deut. 17:16). Absalom had done so in the brief days of his glory (2 Sam. 15:1). Adonijah also (v. 5). The priest and the prophet were to unite in anointing Solomon (v. 34). The anointing was the symbol of dedication to God (Lev. 8:10 -12). The oil the symbol of the Holy Spirit (Acts 10:38). Appeal was made to God to secure the safety of the new-made king. David will leave no doubt in the minds of any that Solomon is his own choice for king. While he still lived he appointed that Solomon should sit upon his throne and be king in his stead and in unequivocal terms declared, "I have appointed him to be king over Israel and over Judah." As secure as this made Solomon on the throne, there was another fact that made him more secure, namely, that God had made him ruler over Israel and over Judah. Benaiah, the warrior, appears as the most religious man in the whole transaction (vs. 36, 37). Jehovah had been with David, and Benaiah prays that He may now be with Solomon as He has been with David (v. 37), and he prays that his throne may be greater even than the throne of his father. This prayer of Benaiah was abundantly answered. David's three trusted friends proceeded to do exactly what they were told. The oil with which Solomon was anointed was taken out of the tabernacle, the place where God dwelt. The whole people agreed with David's choice and God's choice and the whole city was filled with music and with joy. When this world agrees to make Him King whom God has already made King the whole earth shall rejoice with great joy.

II. Adonijah Filled With Fear, vs. 50-53. While the people were filled with joy the enemies of the king were filled with consternation. So will it be at the coming of our Solomon (2 Thess. 1:7-9; Rev. 1:7; 6:15 and 16). Adonijah was a coward as well as a rebel. Rebels against God are always cowards (Prov. 28:1). Adonijah fled to the house of God for safety, presumably not because he had any special reverence for the house of God, but because he knew that Solomon had. He was afraid that Solomon would kill him. Probably he would have killed Solomon if he had had a chance and judged Solomon by himself. He speaks of himself as Solomon's servant (v. 51), but the change from enemy to servant was very sudden and no evidence was given of the genuineness of the conversion. Solomon on his part was ready to forgive if Adonijah would only give proof of the reality of his repentance. All he asked was that Adonijah should prove himself a worthy man (v. 52). All that God asks of us is that we "bring forth fruit meet for repentance" (Matt. 3:7). If Adonijah would only do this he would be free from all danger, not a hair of his head would fall to the earth. On the other hand, if wickedness should be found in him the penalty was certain. He should die. No matter what protestations of repentance we make, if we do not forsake sin we shall perish. The scene closes with Adonijah doing obeisance to Solomon (v. 53, R. V.). The time is coming when every enemy of Jesus must bow the knee and confess that Jesus Christ is Lord to the glory of God the Father (Phil. 2:10, 11). Adonijah did not prove himself a worthy man and later paid the penalty of his rebellion (ch. 2:12-25). Many of those who profess to yield their hearts to Jesus do not really do so. They call Him Lord, but do not do the things that He says (Luke 6:46). Their calling Jesus Lord will not save them. They will be cast out from His presence (Matt. 7:21-23).

STATE NEWS BUDGET

M. A. Verner Under Arrest.

Murry A. Verner, once a power in the political and financial life of Pittsburg, was placed in the custody of a deputy sheriff by order of the Orphans' Court, which issued an attachment. Mr. Verner has been cited for contempt of court for failure to account for $35,708.82, which he held as guardian for his nephew, Alexander L. Verner. In Mr. Verner's arrest another chapter has been added to a series of misfortunes which have befallen him, beginning about two years ago. Years ago Mr. Verner was worth probably $15,000,000. He was perhaps closer to the Czar of Russia than any other American, as he did all of the street car line work in St. Petersburg for a dozen years. Today the former financier is heavily in debt, in fact, in shadow of prison, as the nephew says he must have his patrimony and at once. Verner left Pittsburg soon after the crash at the Allegheny National Bank, which it is understood carried away the last of his fortune, and he was also bondsman for some one connected with the bank. Verner, it is understood, agreed to pay $10,000. His nephew says he will insist on the former millionaire uncle going to jail if he cannot pay. Verner has been his nephew's guardian since 1891. The nephew has been of age since 1900 and has been trying since to get his money.

Presentiment of Death True.

"Mary, it's not very much longer for th' ole man, and I think before the night's over it will be all over with me." That was the remark Henry Boler, of Greensburg, made when he got up, in his home near East Pittsburg, ready to go to work for the Westinghouse Machine Company. He was feeling just as good as his fifty-six years would permit, and there was no reason why he should not go to work. "Nonsense, man," said Mary, but Boler was obdurate, insisting that he would be dead before night. He did not go to work, but during the day he had his will drawn up, placed his insurance papers and a few deeds in the hands of his attorney and remained about all day, transacting legal business which should have been attended to long ago. Then he went home and informed his wife that he was not feeling well. The family physician was summoned, but when he arrived he announced that there was no hope for him. Within an hour Boler was dead. The doctors said that he had died from acute indigestion, but they could not account for the presentiment.

Work For Coke Oven Men.

The Mount Pleasant Coal Company, formed to develop the coal underlying the St. Xavier's Academy property, Pittsburg, announced that 125 coke ovens will be fired. One hundred and twenty-five men will work and orders are on hand to insure three years' work. The Fort Palmer Coal and Coke Company started its new plant at Fort Palmer, six miles from Ligonier, and the H. C. Frick Company fired 800 of the 900 coke ovens at the Standard Works, No. 2, at Mount Pleasant. The Republic Iron and Steel Company announces that it has taken over the big Martin Coke Works at Connellsville, formerly owned by the Bessemer Coke Company. It comprises 196 ovens and 420 acres of coking coal. The property will be developed at once.

Beer Drinkers "Go Slow."

Pittsburg drank about 400,000 barrels less beer in the year ending with October than in the previous year, and the brewers have begun to notice the W. C. T. U. and the Salvation Army, whom they blame more than they do the financial stringency of the last year. Figures issued by the Pittsburg Brewing Company, the Beer Trust of this region, shows that 181,888 less berrals of beer were sold by it in the year just ended than the previous year. The independent brewing companies' figures show that they sold 181,387 barrels less than the previous year. Then there is the shrinkage in imported beers.

Bombs Imperil Twelve.

Twelve lives were threatened in an attempt to dynamite the boarding house of Andrew Romanoski, in West Railroad street, in the rear of the Pennsylvania Hotel, at Mahanoy City. Two bombs were placed in front of the door, but luckily they did not explode. They contained enough of the explosive to blow the house to pieces. Suspicion attaches to a man whom Romanoski prosecuted several weeks ago for breaking into his home.

Delegates to Mining Congress.

Governor Stuart, at Harrisburg, named the following to represent the State at the annual session of the American Mining Congress in Pittsburg: H. H. Stoek, Scranton; W. J. Richards, Pottsville; Morris Williams, Philadelphia; W. W. Jamison, Greensburg; John H. Jones and W. W. Keefer, Pittsburg; George Whyel and Fred C. Kneighley, Uniontown, and W. H. Clingerman, Scottdale.

All the Merchants Buying.

Hotels at Altoona are swamped by demands for accommodations by drummers, many of whom have taken the road. These men report that Altoona business men have placed more orders for goods than in any other time in the past year, in anticipation of a greatly increased trade.

DESPERADO KILLS SEVEN

Himself Burned in House in Which He Took Refuge.

Day of Bloodshed in Oklahoma Town—Police Official the First Victim—Sheriff Shot Next.

Okmulgee, Okla.—James Dechard, a negro desperado, quarreled with Steve Grayson, an Indian boy, and beat him with a stone until he was insensible. The scene of the quarrel was the station of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. Friends of Grayson called the police. Assistant Chief of Police Klaber went to the station, and then Dechard fled to his house, near by, and barricaded himself. When Klaber approached the house Dechard shot him dead.

Sheriff Robinson gathered deputies, among them a number of negroes, whom he commissioned, and advanced on Dechard's house.

As the attacking party approached Dechard began shooting with a rifle, firing as rapidly as he could load his weapon. The sheriff fell first, instantly killed. Then five of the negro deputies were slain.

Dechard's house was soon surrounded by a frenzied mob of armed men. Fire was set to a house just north of Dechard's. Volleys of bullets were poured into Dechard's house and he was shot down. He was seen to roll over on the floor, strike a match and set fire to his own house, which was soon a roaring furnace, in which his body was baked. Dechard evidently had a large quantity of ammunition stored in his house, for many cartridges exploded while the house was burning.

The dead: —— Chapman, colored, and his brother; James Dechard, colored; Henry Klaber, Assistant Chief of Police; Edgar Robinson, Sheriff of Okmulgee County; three unidentified negroes.

The injured: Victor Farr, chief of Sioux, shot through shoulder; Steve Grayson, Indian boy, probably fatally beaten.

A deputy sheriff's arm was broken and seven others were slightly wounded.

"JIM CROW" SCHOOLS LEGAL.

U. S. Supreme Court So Decides—Justices Harlan and Day Dissent.

Washington, D. C. — In deciding the case of Berea College vs. the State of Kentucky the Supreme Court held that the States may legislate to prevent the co-education of the white and black races. The case was brought to test the validity of the Kentucky law of 1894 prohibiting white and black children from attending the same schools. The higher State court took the position that the white and black races are naturally antagonistic, and that enforced separation of their children is in the line of the preservation of the peace.

The opinion of the Supreme Court, handed down by Justice Brewer, affirmed the finding of both the Kentucky Circuit Court and the Court of Apeals. Justices Harlan and Day dissent.

HAAS A SUICIDE IN PRISON.

Assailant of Heney Shoots Himself With Revolver in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal.—Morris Haas, who shot Francis J. Heney, committed suicide in the County Jail by shooting himself through the head.

One report says that the pistol with which Haas shot himself was concealed in his shoe, where he hid it before shooting Heney.

Another report says the pistol was secretly passed to Haas by a friend since his incarceration.

Haas was in his cell with his night guard. He retired to bed early, pulling the blankets over his head. A moment afterward the guard was surprised to hear the muffled report of a pistol under the blankets. They stripped off the covering and found Haas dying with a bullet hole through his head and blood flowing from the wound.

DOWAGER EMPRESS DEAD.

China's Ruler Passes Away Soon After the Emperor's Death.

Pekin, China.—Tsu Hsi, Dowager Empress of China, and its real ruler for more than a generation, is dead.

The announcement of the Dowager Empress' death was official and followed closely the announcement that Emperor Kwangsu died the day previous. But it is believed that both died some time ago.

An edict issued at 8 a. m. places upon the throne Prince Pu Yi, the not quite three-year-old son of Prince Chun, whom a previous edict had made Regent of the Empire.

At the palace elaborate rites are being observed, and a flood of edicts has been sent forth.

THE COOPERS INDICTED.

Ex-Sheriff Also Charged With Murder of Ex-Senator Carmack.

Nashville, Tenn. — Indictments were returned by the Davidson County Grand Jury charging Colonel Duncan B. Cooper, Robin Cooper and ex-Sheriff John D. Sharpe jointly with the murder of ex-Senator E. W. Carmack. Sharpe is also indicted on a charge of being accessory before the fact.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, Editor and Owner.
L. L. PARKER, Publisher.

THE ITEM WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

KNIGHTSVILLE.

M. S. Bowman has returned to our town.

Some corn is still in the fields unhusked.

Wm. McNerlin is hauling bark from Butler's knob.

John D. Crotsley is building a coal house at Curtin.

Good tracking snow on Monday morning, and many men and boys out hunting.

S. B. Keith and lady were Sunday callers at the home of J. M. Drake and wife.

Miles McClain was over from Todd on Saturday hunting with his cousin G. A. Crotsley.

Mrs. A. M. Parks is afflicted with rheumatism in one arm, which is incapacitating her for household duties.

The water system being installed in Saltillo by J. W. Fisher, of Newport, Penn., is giving employment to a large number of men.

TODD.

We had quite a snow on Saturday.

Mrs. W. M. Benson is still on the sick list.

A few of the farmers have some corn on yet.

Mrs. Rush Baker who was quite sick is able to be up again.

A car load of apples was shipped from the valley this week.

W. H. Benson has been housed up for more than a week with a sprained ankle.

Martin Baker and family, of Altoona, visited his father, W. R. Baker last week.

A golden wedding anniversary was held for Mr. and Mrs. Amos Griffith last Wednesday. They received many useful presents.

Milk-Sickness.

This is a disease affecting both dairy cattle and man. It formerly prevailed extensively in some parts of what was then called the West,—Ohio, Indiana and Illinois,—but more particularly in the northern part of Ohio—the Western Reserve. The disease disappeared with the growth of the country, and in later years doubt arose whether there ever was such a malady. Recently, however, an affection, presenting the very symptoms described by the older medical writers as those of milk-sickness, has appeared in New Mexico.

In cattle the disease is called the "slows" or the "trembles," the latter name being given because of a peculiar muscular tremor which is a conspicuous symptom. The animal appears listless and refuses to graze, but drinks eagerly if water is offered, and keeps by itself away from the rest of the herd. Soon the trembling comes on, the animal is no longer able to stand, its breathing becomes slower and slower, its eyes are dull and glazed, its legs cold, and death follows in two or three days. Constipation is usually marked throughout the entire course of the disease.

The malady prevails especially in marshy districts and along the boarders of rivers with low banks. Post-mortem examination of animals dead of the "trembles" shows a condition of the liver, kidneys, heart and muscles similar to that caused by certain poisons, namely, fatty degeneration and peculiar cellular changes. It is believed to be due to the action of a special bacillus, that is, to be a specific infectious disease.

In man the affection is believed to arise from drinking the milk or eating the insufficiently cooked flesh of diseased animals. The symptoms in the human being are loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting, intolerable thirst, extreme muscular weakness, and sometimes trembling, obstinate constipation, a peculiar sweetish odor of the breath, and dull pain in the abdomen. There is little or no fever, and often the temperature is below normal, the body, and especially the extremities, feeling cold to the touch.

The disease is more fatal in cattle than in man, yet in man it is very serious, and death is not uncommon. The cause of the trouble in cattle is unknown, although as before mentioned, it is believed to be an infectious disease, somewhat similar to tetanus.

There is no special treatment, and cases have to be managed by meeting the symptoms as they arise, and trying to maintain the strength of the patient and to increase the natural powers of resistance.

"The Ring and the Man"

Is the title of Cyrus Townsend Brady's new story, which will be printed in serial form in "THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS." It is a story of real American life and the metropolis of the country is the scene of most of this romantic action. The theme is mostly politics and love. George Gormly, who is the hero of the story, is the highest type of American manhood. His battles with the forces of civic corruption in the American metropolis will interest every American citizen and lover of good strong fiction. "The Ring and the Man" is a wonderful story of love and politics, filled with many other interesting points. The opening chapters will appear in "THE SUNDAY PRESS" November 29. Remember the date and to be sure you get the opening chapters, order "THE SUNDAY PRESS" in advance from your newsdealer.

The Parcels Post.

From the Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

Postmaster General Meyer urges that introduction of a limited parcels post, confined to rural routes and with maximum weights, would go far toward increasing revenues and reducing the deficit. This is an innovation that ought to be tried by all means. The contention that it would ruin country merchants is hardly tenable. They have prophesied their own ruin with the introduction of every radical departure in transportation—and they are a very worthy and valuable part of the commercial community—but as a matter of fact they are more numerous now than ever and they are not being pushed to the wall by a long shot.

Signs of Improvements in Brick Industry.

The two silica brick works at Mount Union have received big orders since the election.

The Federal Refractories Co., of Alexandria, manufacturers of silica and manganese brick, are very busy, and within the past few weeks have received orders to keep the plant running to its full capacity until April 1st next. This industry has been very successful under the management of William G. Kenagy. The prospects are good, and it is altogether probable that the works will be enlarged the coming year.

Hustling for Good Roads.

C. Herbert Miller, I. N. Swope, William Reed, O. M. Brumbaugh, L. H Beers, W. H. Trude and J. C. Hazlett are hard at work collecting money for the proposed state road between Huntingdon and Mill Creek. Up to date they have secured subscriptions aggregating $3000. They are also at work in creating sentiment for building Governor Stuart's state highway between Philadelphia and Pittsburg through Huntingdon county, in which they have the united support of committees from a number of adjacent counties.—Globe

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac.

For 1909, ready Nov. 15, 1908, best ever sent out, beautiful covers in colors, fine portrait of Prof. Hicks in colors, all the old features and several new ones in the book. The best astronomical year book and the only one containing the original "Hicks Weather Forecasts." By mail 35c, on news stand 30c. One copy free with Word and Works, the best $1 Monthly in America. Discounts on almanacs in quantities. Agents wanted. WORD AND WORKS PUB. CO., 2201 Locust Street, St. Louis Mo. Every citizen owes it to himself, to his fellows and to Prof. Hicks to possess the "Hicks" forecasts,—the only reliable.

MARRIED.

SPROW—COOPER—At the parsonage of the First M. E. church, Huntingdon, November 11, 1908, by Rev. J. S. Souser, George W. Sprow and Miss Tillie N. Cooper, both of Riddlesburg, Bedford county.

CREE—RUPERT—At the parsonage of the First M. E. church, Huntingdon, by the pastor, Rev. J. S. Souser, November 11, 1908, Samuel Cree and Miss Rachel Rupert, both of Huntingdon.

SEESE—PARSONS—At the home of the bride's parents in Mount Union, November 12, 1908, by Rev. G. D. Pennepacker, D. D., Mr. Clarence Seese, of Hudson, Ohio, and Miss Olive E. Parsons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Parsons.

DIED.

MILLER—In Altoona, Nov. 5, 1908, of tuberculosis, Mrs. Crissie B. Miller, a native of Miller township, this county, aged 29 years.

LOCKE—In Lock's valley, Nov. 4, 1908, of a complication of diseases, superinduced by typhoid fever, Mrs. Bertha Viola Locke, aged 31 years.

GUYER—In McConnellstown, Nov. 12, 1908, Henry Guyer, aged 85 years.

PROUGH—In Smithfield, Nov. 8, 1908, Catherine Prough, aged 4 weeks.

JENKINS—In Mt. Union, Nov. 10, 1908, of Bright's disease, John Jenkins, aged 60 years.

STEELE—In Swissvale, Nov. 10, 1908, Mrs. Elizabeth Stelle, formerly a resident of Huntingdon county, aged 60 years, 4 months and 29 days.

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CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Nov. 22, 1908.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—Songs of the heart.—XII. Gratitude and how to express it.—Ps. ciii. Thanksgiving day meeting.

With each recurrence of our national Thanksgiving day the hearts of all the American people, individually and collectively, should turn to God with great gratitude for His blessings to us as individuals and as a nation. The One Hundred and Third Psalm is a good model for this double purpose, and from it also we may learn how to express this twofold gratitude. It has been well said that it "is the outpouring of a full heart in thanksgiving to God for His grace and compassion, both as experienced in His own life and also as manifested to His nation in their history." Next to Israel and the Israelites God has seldom if ever bestowed greater blessings upon a people and a nation than upon the American people and the American nation. Therefore we may well call upon our "souls and all that is within us to bless His holy name and to forget not all His benefits."

The first call to gratitude is for personal blessings, both spiritual and temporal, and the second a call to national gratitude for national blessings. Seldom, indeed, have the goodness and mercy of God been so beautifully and comprehensively set forth and in so few words as the psalmist expresses them here—how graciously the forgiveness of sins and the subsequent new life is expressed, "Who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases (spiritual); who redeemeth thy life from destruction (moral and spiritual); who crowneth thee with loving kindness and tender mercies; who satisfieth thy mouth with good things, so that thy youth is renewed like the eagle's!" We have received such spiritual and temporal blessings in the past year, and out of a full heart we should express our gratitude to God.

National blessings have also been ours in the past year. It is true that there has been financial adversity to some extent, and yet we have been preserved and wonderfully blessed. Famine, pestilence and sword have escaped us. No great national calamity has befallen us. This, too, as with Israel, in that, although God has made known His ways and His acts unto us, we, as a nation, have not always followed in these ways, and but for the fact that He is still "merciful and gracious, slow to anger and plenteous in mercy," His judgments might have been executed upon us. But the American nation needs to heed the psalmist's warning, "He will not always chide; neither will He keep His anger forever." Past nations have forgotten this warning and have fallen—Israel, Babylon, Greece and Rome. Will God spare us when He has not spared other nations? Nay. Our doom will be the greater because of our immensely greater advantages and opportunities to do His will. And who can deny our national iniquities? The greed for gold was never greater, and to many who gain it a luxurious life, with its inevitable companions, vice and sin, is the result. The marriage relation is not held as sacred as it should be. The liquor power, though greatly decreased, is still a mighty power. The Sabbath day is not remembered and kept holy, as God demands. God's house is lightly esteemed by multitudes of Protestants, who, recalling the devotion of their ancestors to it, should be filled with shame. The business world and the political world do not lack corruption. God sees it all, but He is patient, but let us not think that His patience means forgetfulness. Yet, with it all, the signs of the times are favorable. Tremendous forces are being arrayed against evil. There has been a great moral awakening in our land, and let us do all in our power to continue it until we shall not only know God's ways, but do them.

BIBLE READINGS.

Ps. xxxiv, 1-8; lxviii, 19; c, 1-5; cxvi, 12-19; cxx, 1-10; Mark v, 18-21; Acts ii, 44-47; iii, 1-10; Phil. iv, 11G; Col. ii, 6, 7; Rev. vii, 11, 12.

A Pledge Arrangement.

The following logical arrangement of the Christian Endeavor pledge was made by Mrs. O. W. Powers of Dayton, O., the wife of the home mission secretary of the American Christian convention. It is a most logical arrangement and shows at a glance just what we promise in the form of the Christian Endeavor pledge that is most commonly used:

ACTIVE MEMBER'S PLEDGE.

Trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ for strength, I promise Him (1) that I will strive to do whatever He would like to have me do; (2) that I will make it the rule of my life (a) to pray and (b) to read the Bible every day and (c) to support my own church in every way, especially by attending all her regular Sunday and midweek services unless prevented by some reason which I can conscientiously give to my Saviour, and (3) that just so far as I know how throughout my whole life I will endeavor to lead a Christian life.

As an active member I promise (1) to be true to all my duties, (2) to be present at and to take some part aside from singing in every Christian Endeavor prayer meeting unless hindered by some reason which I can conscientiously give to my Lord and Master.

If obliged to be absent from the monthly consecration meeting of the society I will, if possible, send at least a verse of Scripture to be read in response to my name at the roll call.

From Small Beginnings.

The day of small things is not to be despised. In March, 1907, an English society distributed 2 cents to each of its members with which to trade. This year the members met and told how their missionary pennies had multiplied. The 46 cents had become more than $70, which went to missionary work.

The national grange favors a revision of the tariff, particularly on such articles as are sold cheaper abroad than they are at home. What's the matter with the idea?

Jurors for December Court.

GRAND JURORS, 1ST MONDAY, 7TH DAY.

Booher George A. carpenter, Mt Union
Baughman Isaac, stonemason, Mt Union
Boring Nelson, laborer, Mapleton
Cook Henry, clerk, Broad Top City
Corcelius Gaird A, clerk, Huntingdon
Decker Walter N, butcher, Huntingdon
Grove H. G. farmer, Porter
Hoffman Sylvester, farmer, Tod
Herncane Geo B, merchant, Huntingdon
Isett B F, gent, Huntingdon
Mierley Geo B. gent, Huntingdon
Miller John G. painter, Huntingdon
McIlwain Samuel, laborer, Oneida
McArthur Peter, miner, Wood
Naughton Charles, miner, Carbon
O'Connor Frank, merchant, Mapleton
Orner Jr Wm R, farmer, Tell
Querry Clarence B, farmer, Union
Rogers Enos O, gent, Rockhill
Richardson Irvin B, sawyer, Huntingdon
Roddy Jr Thomas, farmer, Dublin
Rohrer Albert, farmer, Shirley
Stouffer Adam, farmer, Walker

PETIT JURORS, 1ST MONDAY, 7TH DAY.

Briggs B F, farmer, Tell
Brumbaugh Irvin B, farmer, Penn
Barrick John, gent, Huntingdon
Bollinger Frank, teacher, Shirley
Bachert E A, supt mines, Wood
Bernhart Jackson, laborer, Mt Union
Backley Peter, carpenter, Mt Union
Chilcote C C, carpenter, Mt Union
Cree J S, carpenter, Smithfield
Corbin Lewis C, farmer, Juniata
Donelson Samuel, farmer, Marklesburg
Douglass B F, agent, Mt Union
Dean Watson, carpenter, Huntingdon
Dell W H, laborer, Mapleton
Ewing Asberry, laborer, Franklin
Gosnell J T, laborer, Penn
Grove Wilbur, farmer, shirley
Gerlock Peter, blacksmith, Huntingdon
Havens George, conductor, Huntingdon
Hughes A E, railroader, Wood
Hileman H W, laborer, Morris
Isenberg M. W. gent, Huntingdon
Keith Jeremiah, merchant, Penn
Kyper William, farmer, Walker
Kelley Walter, farmer, Juniata
Leary Michael, miner, Dudley
Lightner W B laborer, Logan
Maloney Raymond, laborer, Lincoln
Murray John, laborer, Warriorsmark
Miller William, farmer, Miller
Miller Curtin, clerk, Shirley
Madden W Scott, teacher, Rockhill
Patterson Addison, laborer, Morris
Reed Charles, blacksmith, Tod
Rohm David, merchant, Huntingdon
Stine Samuel, clerk, Huntingdon
Schuldt Andrew, gent, Smithfield
Shenefelt S B, miner, Rockhill
Shields P A, laborer, Mill Creek
Speck William, farmer, Carbon
Starr John, farmer, Springfield
Tussey Robert, laborer Alexandria
Wakefield K M, carpenter, Petersburg
Wimer J A, guard, Huntingdon
Winters Samuel, farmer, Porter
Weaver Isaac, farmer, Hopewell

TRAVERSE JURORS, 2ND MONDAY, 14TH DAY.

Appleby Blair, farmer, Dublin
Bouser A J, farmer, Brady
Blair John A, gen, Tell
Banks Charles, laborer, Union
Barnett Johnston, miner, Carbon
Cunningham Frank, farmer, Jackson
Cornelius Ross, teamster, Clay
Cavender W H, engineer, Huntingdon
Clark Elmer E, engineer, Smithfield
Dunlap H. Guy, barber, Smithfield
Edwards Walter G, foreman, Warriorsmark
Fagan James, farmer, Oneida
Goodman John, farmer, Brady
Gehrett Adam, coachmaker, Cass
Hoover Harrison, farmer, Cass
Hallman David H, farmer, Barree
Henderson Walter, farmer, Warriorsmark
Hess W J, laborer, Warriorsmark
Horton Joseph T, guard, Huntingdon
Holder John, barber, Spruce Creek
Isenberg Frank, laborer, West
Jackson Theodore C, clerk, Huntingdon
Kean J B, salesman, Alexandria
Lane Dutton, farmer, Springfield
Myers W J, coachmaker, Alexandria
Maher William E, miner, Dudley
Murphy James G, railroad supt, Rockhill,
Miller Scott, justice peace, Shirley
Norris J G, blacksmith, Penn
Norris Grove, farmer, Penn
Nace John, engineer, Wood
Porter James A, miller, Logan
Reed William, merchant Carbon
Riley Bernard J, miner, Carbon
Rumberger O S, postmaster, Warriorsmark
Speck Alex, gent, Penn
Singleton W E, blacksmith, Jackson
Stever George W, farmer, Cass
Smith Hayes R, farmer, Union
Speer Harvey, farmer, Tell
Shoop John W. farmer, Tell
Wilson Christopher, farmer, Warriorsmark

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B. F. Baker.

Mapleton Depot, April 15, 1907. 4t

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GEO. A. CURFMAN,
Sept. 30, 1908. 3 mo. Cassville, Pa.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Mount Union, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Nov. 18, 1908.

The Signs Are Unmistakable.

Business recovery is certainly genuine, says Henry Clews, the New York banker, who contributed the following article to the newpapers under date of November 14th:

One of the most gratifying features of the day is the unmistakable revival of business in many directions. Of course, improvement is much more pronounced in some quarters than others, but the recovery is most certainly genuine and not of the imaginary sort talked about by last summer's "prosperity" boomers. There is no extraordinary prosperity nor boom in sight, and none is desired; for the country has had enough of such and their disastrous reactions and simply requires a gradual and steady resumption of normal activities, such as it is now experienceing. All that the country needs for the present is to be let alone for a period in order to recover its nerve and wonted activities.

If we looked for the quarters in which recovery is most pronounced we find it in the building and engineering trades. This was to be expected. A great many important enterprises were in course of construction or about to be initiated when the panic came. These works, moreover, were often very urgent in their character owing to the rapid growth of our great cities. Congestion of traffic and the great demand for new homes and office buildings made many of these enterprises imperative. The great pressure upon the railroads for better terminal facilities and greater carrying capacity is already an old story, and their excessive demands upon the money market in 1907 was no doubt one of the elements which brought on the financial crisis that for nearly a year paralyzed all industrial pursuits. With easier conditions in the money market and with a gradual revival of confidence, these activities are being gradually resumed, and now that the last element of uncertainty, the presidential election, has disappeared the chief shackles upon industry have been loosened. Another very important aid to resumption has been the decline in raw materials. High costs of production and operation, the inevitable accompaniments of the late boom, have been a serious hindrance to recovery. Raw materials, however, underwent a considerable decline after the panic, and this fact together with the rigid economies recently enforced materially facilitated a fresh start. It is estimated that office buildings, apartments and other engineering structures can now be erected at a cost of 10 to 15 per cent. less than a year or two ago. Steel, lumber and bricks each have undergone considerable declines. Wages have not been reduced but labor is in a much more rational spirit than formerly and its efficiency is undoubtedly better. Some idea of the increased activity in building is obtained from the regular trade authorities, which show that building expenditures in thirty-five leading cities during October were nearly 44 per cent. greater than in October, 1907; while the increase in Greater New York in the same period was as much as 76 per cent. This comparison is made with a time when depression was beginning in the building trades but had not reached its climax by any means, and the figures just quoted show a surprising revival in an important industry, foreshadowing a growing demand for steel and all other building materials. The signs of recovery extend also to other lines of business. The cotton goods trade is much more active than at any time since the panic and liberal orders are being placed at advancing prices. There are fewer idle cotton and woolen mills than for many months. Interior distributors are now filling up their shelves with larger supplies of dry goods and groceries, stocks having been much depleted by prolonged caution in purchases. The west continues optimistic and prosperous, thanks to a profitable harvest, and there is every prospect of a good fall and winter trade in all parts of the country from Maine to California and from Dakota to Florida. Our rapid emergence from depression is remarkable. We plunged more deeply than any other country in the slough of despond; and as usual we are leading all others in the path towards recovery. This of course is explained by our great national resources, by our great wealth and by our general financial soundness backed by the indomitable optimism which characterizes the American spirit. Later on Europe and Great Britain will follow our example, for which their is great need, especially in the latter country.

The stock market suffered somewhat from a reaction, partly because the Harriman lines failed to do what was expected by raising Union Pacific's dividend and providing for retirement of South Pacific preferred. The market really took these disappointments more seriously than was justified. The truth is that stocks had reached a level that made profittaking exceedingly tempting and the Harriman meetings simply marked the turn which had been much delayed. Stocks are now being quitely distributed and care should be exercised in all purchases. A very hopeful tone, however, pervades the entire market, which is entirely justified by improvement in business conditions and by the better railroad outlook. Railroad traffic is steadily recovering and gross earnings for Octobe thus far reported show a decrease of less than 4 per cent. compared with 6 per cent. in September and 12 to 22 per cent. in the previous months of the current year. November returns will be much more satisfactory as to gross earnings, for traffic will shortly return to the normal in volume; in fact, has already done so on some lines. When lessened expenses and better rates are taken into consideration it will be seen that the railroad outlook is really exceptionally promising. This fact and the cheapness of money chiefly account for the present high level of stocks, and no matarial recession can be expected until underlying conditions change While the present optimistic state of feeling lasts holders and reluctant sellers, even when handsome profits are to be had for the taking. The downward turn will probably come when the big capitalists have distributed their surplus holdings and when interest rates advance, as they certainly will with the improvement in business and the increased mercantile demand for money. The election of Mr. Taft has materially stimulated the rise, inasmuch as it removes an important uncertainity and unnecessary agitation. There seems to be almost universal satisfaction in the election of Mr. Taft, and confidence in the belief that he will give the country a safe and sound administration. Congress will open very shortly and tariff revision promises to be one of the prominent subjects of discussion both then and in a special session, if such is called. But there is excellent reasons for believing that no radical changes will be made, at least none that will seriously disturb American industry, since peace is what the business world is likely to ask of the legislature, and that the politicians will probably be only too ready to grant.

The electoral college is certainly something like the fifth wheel to a wagon or the kink in a pig's tail—more for ornament than use. The fathers had no precedents in the way of popular government to guide them. They were afraid the people did not know enough to govern themselves. They believed wisdom moved them to the electoral expedient. The people were to select electors—or rather the state were—and the gentlemen were to look about and choose a president and vice president. But it never worked that way. In the beginning the people were all for Washington and the electors respected their wishes. They have been acting merely as agents of their constituents ever since. There is much to be said in favor of the proposition to abolish the electors entirely and permit the people to vote directly for president and vice president. It would simplify matters considerably.

The Postal Rule Relaxed.

The postal laws provide heavy penalties for inclosing writing for instance in a package of mail matter paying a lower rate. Many fines have been imposed lately, and as most of them were against women and children who ignorantly disobeyed the law, the rule has now been modified so that only those who break the rule with a willful intention to cheat government will be punished.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL

DECEMBER TERM 1908.

FIRST WEEK, FIRST MONDAY, 7TH DAY.

International Text Book Co. vs J. C. Laird
Miles F. Bixler, doing business as Continental Jewelry Co., vs Samuel J. Bierley.
M. R. Robb vs D. S. Zern,
D. N. Kyper vs John Zentmyer.
Geo. W. Miller vs Mary S. Barton and B. C. Barton, executors of the last will and testament of Thos. Nelson Barton, deceased.

SECOND WEEK, 2ND MONDAY 14TH DAY.

Dr. J. B. Floyd, Samuel M. Floyd, Mary E. Floyd Jane A. Floyd and Emma Floyd, daughters of Henry Floyd, decd., vs Kulp Lumber Co.
J. F. Trexler and J. L. Trexler vs H. P. Reynolds.
H. P. Reynolds vs J. F. Trexler and J. L. Trexler trading and doing business as Trexler Bros. & Co.
John W. Kean vs D. Cameron Park.
Jesse Chilcott vs Juniata Light and Power Co., and The Wilson Electric Co.
J. C. Mierley vs Juniata Light and Power Co. and The Wilson Electric Co.
E. B. Rutter vs Geo. W. Hicks and F. F. Cummins.
Eliza H. Green vs Geo. W. Simpson.
The Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company vs The Pittsburg White Sand Company.
W. E. Kough and Annie Kough, his wife, vs The Borough of Mt. Union and Fred W. Hamburgee.
D. M. Cloyd vs H. P. Reynolds.
Eliza J. Myers and Leslie J. Myers vs the Penn'a Railroad Co.
J. Murray Africa and B. F. Africa executors of J. Simpson Africa, deceased, vs J. F. Trexler and John L. Trexler.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH			NORTH	
Expr's A M	Mail P M	STATIONS	Mail A M	F Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entrikin	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8.35 a. m and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH		NORTH
Expr's A M	STATIONS	Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD and COAL CO.

Time Table in effect February 3, 1908.

SOUTHWARD.	No. 8. A. M.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 6. A. M.	No. P. M.
Mount Union . . Leave	. . .	10 00	11 25	4 35
Mount Union Yard . .	. . .	s10 05	s11 30	s 4 40
*Aughwick Mills . . .	. . .	f10 17	f11 42	f 4 52
Shirley	. . .	s10 30	s11 55	s 5 05
Orbisonia . . . . Arrive	. . .	10 45	12 10	5 20
Orbisonia . . . . Leave	5 30	10 55	1 45	5 30
*Pogue	s 5 40	f11 05	f 1 55	f 5 40
Three Springs	s 5 50	s11 20	s 2 10	s 5 55
Saltillo	s 5 58	s11 28	s 2 25	s 6 03
*Cole's	f 6 30	f12 00	f 2 55	f 6 35
Rocky Ridge	f 6 37	f12 07	f 3 02	f 6 42
Cook's	f 6 45	f12 14	f 3 09	f 6 49
Robertsdale . . Arrive	7 00	12 25	3 20	00
	A. M	P. M.	P. M.	P

NORTHWARD.	No. 1. A. M.	No. 5. A. M	No. 3. P. M.	No. 7. P. M.
Robertsdale . . . Leave	7 00	8 25	1 35	4 25
Cook's	f 7 10	f 8 35	f 1 45	f 4 35
Rocky Ridge	f 7 17	f 8 42	f 1 52	f 4 42
*Coles	f 7 22	f 8 47	f 1 57	f 4 47
Saltillo	s 7 50	f 9 15	s 2 25	s 5 13
Three Springs	s 7 58	f 9 23	s 2 33	s 5 21
*Pogue	f 8 10	† 9 35	f 2 45	s 5 40
Orbisonia	s 8 35	s10 10	s 3 10	5 55
Shirley	s 8 50	s10 30	s 3 25	. . .
*Aughwick	f 9 00	†10 40	f 3 35	. . .
Mount Union Yard . .	s 9 15	s10 55	s 3 50	. . .
Mount Union . . Arrive	9 20	11 00	3 55	. . .
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD			NORTHWARD	
No. 12. P M.	No. 10. A. M.	STATIONS.	No. 9. A. M.	No. 11. P. M.
5 25	7 35	Lv. Orbisonia. Ar	8 25	6 20
5 33	f 7 41	*Blacklog	f 8 19	f 6 13
f 5 41	f 7 48	*Cedar Rock	f 8 12	f 6 05
f 5 44	f 7 50	*Locke Valley	f 8 10	f 6 02
5 50	7 55	Ar Shade Gap Lv	8 05	5 55

Trains run daily except Sunday.
Trains will run on Rocky Ridge and Booher branches on special orders.
The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time Table without notice.
*—No agent. s—Regular stop. f—Stop on signal. †—Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, President. C. H. KETCHAM, General Manager.

Subscribe

—FOR—

"The Item."

$1.00 a Year.

L. W. ZERBY, Jeweler,

SOLID GOLD RINGS,

Penn St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

WM. REED & SONS, HUNTINGDON, PA.

STORE IS OPEN EVENINGS TILL EIGHT O'CLOCK

BUYING A FUR

Is a serious business for most persons, for several reasons. Very few persons have any idea of the regular value of different kinds of furs but buy simply on appearances. The dairyman watering his milk is a novice, when compared with many furriers. Their tricks are legion, so that there is only one safe plan. Buy your fur where you can put your confidence. We buy from furriers of whose integrity there is no question, and guarantee our furs.

Many of the handsomest Furs in this town have come from this store. This year we have a full line of all the NEW IDEA FURS, and they are selling most satisfactorily.

BLACK LYNX

Will be most popular and you will find a splendid assortment. Blended and Natural Mink and Squirrel, Fire Marten, Sable, Fluffy Foxes, Persian Lamb, Blue Wolf, Russian Pony and other Popular furs are shown in all the latest shapes. Beautiful Rug Muffs are here at all prices. We also show a fine line of Misses' and Children's Fur Sets.

Now is the time to buy.

CHINA—Our China department is replete with a fine line of Christmas novelties. We have a line of Royal Douton (no two pieces alike) which are beautiful in designs, and coloring. Also a line of Royal Bayreuth noveities, that are less expensive, and will make handsome Christmas presents.

Do not forget our lamp department. Every department is full. If you cannot come write. We prepay all transportation on most orders.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

McKELVEY & FIELDS.

GENERAL INSURANCE

And Real Estate Agents,

MOUNT UNION, PA.

L. L. PARKER, Local Solicitor, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President
J. C. HAZLETT, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier
DIRECTORS.
K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and J. F. Schock.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.
Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms B13z.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.

hone 102, Akers Building

503 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection 8-1-60-tf

Pocket Ledgers 5c to 25c each at the Item Stationery Department

Reliable Goods At Parker's.

For some days past we have been receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS, and SHOES which we bought after learning the needs of our customers. The new dry goods comprise Muslins, Canton Flannels, Outing Flannels, late style prints in Calicoes, Ginghams and Ticking.

OUR NEW SHOES

consist of Black and Tan, both in work and dress shoes, and the quality of leather and workmanship is of the best. The new goods are all seasonable and before making purchases elsewhere we invite you to call and examine our stock and learn prices.

We exchange goods for farm products and invite our farmer friends to trade with us.

A. M. PARKER'S

WHERE YOU GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

The Choicest Cigars and Tobacco

On the market are the kinds from which our stock is selected. The following 5-cent brands speak for themselves: Dundreary, Buck, Square Deal, Wild Indian and Happy Sam. The well-known "El Galleo" brands of 10c. and 25c. cigars in stock. Popular and select brands of chewing and smoking tobacco. For pipe or cigarrette smoke Continental Cubes, Tuxedo and Old English Curve Cut.

McCorkle's Pool Parlor,

Basement, S. E. Cor. Wright Building, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

JUBILANT MARCH BACK TO THE MILLS BEGINS

Workers the Country Over at Their Jobs Again.

BUSINESS BOOM SWEEPS ON

The Pace That It is Setting is Awakening the Whole Commerical and Industrial World—Great Good Already Done.

"BACK TO WORK" is the word for many thousands of unemployed, taken on in factories all over the country as a result of the election. New reports of the march back to prosperity continue to come in day by day.

Trade Revival in New England.

Boston.—The business inactivity which marked the pre-election period has given way with a rush in New England, announcements of a resumption of operations having been made in all directions within the last few days. Many industrial interests are affected, although the reports indicate that the textile concerns have acted more promptly and in greater numbers in ordering longer hours and more operatives.

Other lines which already have arranged for increased operations are jewelry and rubber factories, thread, yarn and knitting mills, machine and tool making plants and railroad repair shops.

Woolen jobbers report an unprecedented rush of business since election day. Tailors from all over New England are coming to Boston and placing orders for cloth, most of their customers having held up their orders for winter clothing until after election.

The present rush is so great that woolen houses are working their clerks overtime in an effort to catch up with their orders, and woolens that have been carried in stock many months are being shipped so rapidly that in some lines new goods cannot be obtained fast enough to fill the benches cleaned up by shipments.

New Haven, Conn.—Revival of industrial activity will be felt in Connecticut in nearly every branch of trade, particularly along the Naugatuck Valley, which is the centre of brass and copper goods manufacture.

The increase in orders to electrical equipment concerns will immediately be followed by active resumption on full time of many plants in Waterbury and Bridgeport, which turn out fittings of copper used in electrical machinery. In all the metal trades a busy winter is expected, interviews with manufacturers at Waterbury indicating that inquiries for estimates on contracts have begun. The Naugatuck Valley was hit hard by the industrial depression, for more than 25,000 highly skilled workers in copper and brass have been on part time for months.

Bristol, R. I.—A full time schedule was begun at the mills of the National Rubber Company, where one thousand hands are employed. The Warren Manufacturing Company, cotton goods, has also adopted a full time schedule.

Winsted, Conn.—Confirmation of the report that the Mount Vernon and Woodbury Cotton Duck Company is to reopen its mills at New Hartford has reached there. Officials of the company inspected the property. One thousand hands will be employed. The company owns one section of the town known as Dublin, comprising besides its mill fifty dwellings, all of which have been empty since the industry was shut down.

Hartford, Conn.—There are unmistakable signs of business activity all over Connecticut since the election.

In New Britain, Hartford, New Hartford and the smaller up-State towns, where the business of the woolen and silk mills provide thousands with work, the same sentiment prevails and already an improvement in demand has been shown.

On the New Haven road, no doubt the largest employer of labor in the State, the increased operation of the factories naturally results in a greater demand for railroad workmen. As an example the company started its big Readville repair departments on a full schedule of six days a week. About 1800 men will be benefited by this change.

In New York and Nearby States.

New York City.—New York building trades have begun to benefit from the wave of prosperity that has swept over the country since election. Paul Starrett, of the Fuller Construction Company, will within the next few days put 200 men to work on two new apartment houses in West Eighty-sixth street.

In view of the marked revival in industrial activity, heads of the Eastern trunk lines are now considering the advisability of carrying into effect the ten per cent. increase in freight rates which has been under discussion for the last five or six months.

Schwartzenbach, Huber & Co., silk manufacturers, have established a new scale of increasing the wages of employes in their West Hoboken and Union Hill mills on an average of ten per cent. Nearly 1000 hands are now at work in the two mills. The silk industry was very slack during the summer.

Trenton, N. J.—Beginning the day after election the mammoth plant of the John A. Roebling Sons' Company in Trenton, N. J., will be operated to its capacity full time, with work enough ahead to last for months, much of which has been ordered or released since election. One hundred artisans will go to work in the rolling mill, which has been idle for nearly a year. Senator Frank O. Briggs, assistant treasurer of the company, declares that the concern will be busier than it has been for years.

One order just received from New York will keep the Willetts pottery works running on full time for a year. General C. Edward Murphy said that his pottery plants would start work on $275,000 worth of orders, all of which had been held up pending election.

The Mott Iron Company has received orders aggregating nearly a quarter of a million dollars since election. John S. Broughton has just booked $50,000 worth of new orders for his rubber mills, and the Trenton Iron Company has opened with a full force of men.

Pittsburg. — The Berwind-White Coal Company has closed contracts for improvements at its many mines to cost $500,000.

The Pittsburg papers carry advertisements for 500 additional miners wanted by the Berwind-White people, though they have had 7000 men at work.

Harrisburg.—It was announced here that the Pennsylvania Steel Company has received an order for 25,000 tons of rails from the Atlantic Coast line. These rails will be rolled by the Maryland Steel Company at Sparrow's Point. Fires were started in the No. 1 blast furnace in the Steelton plant. The furnace will be placed in operation.

There were not enough men on hand in the Connellsville coke field in the Pittsburg district to satisfy the coke concerns, and complaints of the scarcity of labor poured in on all sides. An estimate published placed the number of coke ovens firing at 3000. The coke labor shortage was placed between 1000 and 2000 men.

In the South.

Richmond, Va.—It was announced that the Virginia Railroad has ordered nineteen locomotives of the latest model from the Richmond branch of the American Locomotive Company. This will necessitate the operation of the plant, so long practically idle, at full blast for months to come. This announcement has created a stir among the hundreds of employes of the plant, who have been idle for many weeks.

Other industries of lesser importance throughout the State are noting improved business, and employes are being reinstated in many factories. With the impetus business has received during the week, should it continue, in a month conditions in Virginia will be normal.

The order for engines received by the locomotive works would seem to indicate that the capitalists behind the new Virginia Railroad, of whom H. H. Rogers is the chief, are fully confident that business throughout the country will continue to improve.

Local wholesale and retail houses report increased trading for the last two days, some houses having sold more goods in this time than within the same period for the last six months.

Atlanta, Ga.—Harvie Jordan, president of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, in emphasizing his belief that the price of cotton will rise speedily, said:

"The national election is past, and millions of dollars of orders for manufactured goods have been placed in the last few weeks. Raw cotton will feel the impetus given to other lines of industry. While the ginners' reports indicate a larger amount of cotton ginned to date than at any previous period in the history of the Census Bureau, the ginnings for November and the succeeding months of the year will indicate a heavy falling off. The total yield of this year will, in my opinion, fall far short of the two big crop years of 1904 and 1906."

New Orleans, La.—The only industry in New Orleans to raise wages in consequence of election is the Textile Company, which controls the two big cotton factories of this city and has 1800 persons at work. A reduction in the wages was made some time ago; a large number of the employes left, and the mills reduced their output. Two days after the election wages were raised twenty per cent. and all the hands went back to work. The increase applies also to Wesson Mills, at Wesson, Miss., which is controlled by the Textile Company.

The election has had more immediate effect in the matter of bringing in money to New Orleans for investment, this being due in part to greater confidence, and in part to the adoption of a constitutional amendment exempting from taxation money advanced on mortgages.

This has resulted already in the investment of more than $3,000,000 in Louisiana mortgages, of which $1,000,000 goes to the erection of the big Audubon Building. Another loan was made by a New York life insurance company to the city for constructing schools. These loans served to relieve the money situation here, money being scarce and tight.

Farm Communities and the Future of Trade.

Washington, D. C.—To-day, the farmers of the United States have more money than at any previous time, and it is the belief of the merchants and railroad interests and bankers that, as soon as the agricultural districts commence to buy necessities and luxuries in larger volume, sales by both manufacturers and jobbers will be increased. Stocks of goods in distributors' hands throughout the country are far below the normal, and will have to be replenished in the near future.

STANDARD OIL CO. WINS

Will Not Have to Pay That $29,240,000 Fine.

U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Denies Government a Rehearing in Famous Rebate Case.

Chicago.—The Standard Oil Company will not have to pay the famous $29,240,000 fine. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, with Judges Grosscup, Baker and Seaman sitting, denied the petition of the Attorney-General for a rehearing of the decision handed down by Judge Grosscup, reversing the decision of United States District Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis and remanding the case to his court for retrial.

Attorney-General Bonaparte intends to take the case to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of certiorari. This is the last hope of the Government to force the Oil Trust to pay the record rebating fine imposed by Judge Landis.

In the opinion the Court took occasion to criticise sharply the Government's counsel for alleged misconstruction of the Court's previous ruling.

The great fine was imposed by Judge Landis on the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the parent company of the Trust, after a jury in the court had found the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, a branch of the Trust, guilty of rebating on 1462 counts. The minimum fine in each count was $1000 and the maximum $20,000. Judge Landis gave the Oil Trust the full limit, saying that "the men who thus deliberately violate this law wound society more deeply than do they who counterfeit the coin or steal letters from the mail."

The denial of the Government petition as announced was based on the grounds outlined by Judge Grosscup when he reversed Judge Landis and ordered a new trial.

In the opinion of corporation lawyers the ground of error taken by Judge Grosscup is the worst blow to the cause of the Government. It was the evident plan of the Attorney-General to force by constant heavy fines the subsidiary concerns of the Standard Oil to break entirely from the parent company or come out into the open as mere agents and thus place themselves squarely under the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

AMERICA'S "DREADNOUGHT."

North Dakota, Most Powerful in Navy, Glides Into Water.

Quincy, Mass.—In the presence of 10,000 persons the giant steel battleship North Dakota, the first of the "American Dreadnoughts" and the initial all-big-gun ship of the navy, was launched at the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company.

With the foam of the christening wine streaming down her bow plates from the bottle smashed by Miss Mary Benton, of Fargo, N. D., and under the watchful eye of Governor John Burke, of the State for which she was named, the most powerful United States sea fighter glided off into the basin about sixty per cent. completed. This is a new record, as only 282 working days have elapsed since her keel was laid.

A special train brought 125 citizens of North Dakota, and many distinguished naval officers and Government officers were present.

When placed in commission the North Dakota will be 518 feet long over all, with a breadth of eighty-five feet two and five-eighth inches. She will have a displacement of 20,000 tons, which is 2000 in excess of the original British Dreadnought. She is expected to attain twenty-one knots speed and develop 25,000 horse power. Her complement will be 900 officers and men; her total cost $7,000,000.

The North Dakota will have:

Ten twelve-inch breech loading, long range rifles.

Fourteen five-inch rapid fire guns.

Four three-pounders.

Four one-pound automatic guns.

Two three-inch field pieces.

Two fifty-calibre machine guns.

Two twenty-one-inch submerged torpedo tubes.

Her armor will be eight inches thick around the hull.

GREAT GIFTS FOR A PASTOR.

$78,000 Presented to Dr. Barclay, of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church.

Montreal, Canada.—The Rev. Dr. Barclay, pastor of St. Paul's Church, in this city, and one of the leading Presbyterian ministers in Canada, had presented to him by the congregation a purse of $5000. At the same time he received a gift from Lord Mount Stephen, a former member of the congregation, of $73,300.

$60,000 BLACKMAIL CASE.

Thirty Homing Sicilians Arrested as Black Hands at Palermo.

Rome, Italy.—The police of Palermo have arrested thirty returned emigrants who are suspected of being members of the Black Hand Society.

It is charged that they were implicated in the kidnaping of a boy in the United States and the blackmailing of his father to the amount of $60,000 to obtain the boy's release.

Morse Denied Bail.

C. W. Morse was denied bail by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in New York City, and must remain in the Tombs for nearly a month at least.

LATEST NEWS BY WIRE.

Injured Autoist Dies.

Mineola, L. I.—Bernard F. Garvey, of No. 196 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, fifty years old, an officer of the Long Island Motor Parkway, died in the Nassau Hospital from injuries which he received near Hicksville when his automobile collided with a farm wagon.

To Build Battleship Utah.

Washington, D. C.—The Navy Department awarded the contract for the building of the battleship Utah to the New York Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, N. J.

Gorman's Son-in-law Guilty.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Charles J. Magness, deserter from the Marine Corps, who married Ada Gorman, daughter of the late Senator A. P. Gorman, of Maryland, was tried before a court-martial and found guilty.

Hits Puritans For Race Suicide.

Boston, Mass. — The Rev. G. L. Cady, of Dorchester, in a paper on "The Perpetuation of the Church," delcared that the Puritan stock is committing race suicide. "I find," he said, "fifty-six churches which boast of a single child each for last year and sixty-three which reported twins each." His figures showed twenty-three churches which, with a combined membership of 7494, with 7276 in the Sunday-schools and with 1474 young people in Endeavor societies, were able in a year to bring forth six new births into the kingdom of God.

Pastor Johnson, of Boston, Fined.

Boston, Mass.—The Rev. Dr. Herbert S. Johnson, pastor of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church, and one of the leaders of his denomination in this city, was fined $10 in the Municipal Court for failing to carry his certificate of registration while he was operating his automobile.

Dr. W. K. Brooks Dead.

Baltimore, Md.—Dr. William Keith Brooks, professor of zoology at Johns Hopkins University, and since the founding of that institution continuously in its service, died after a prolonged illness. He was born at Cleveland, Ohio, sixty years ago.

Postal Deficit $16,910,279.

Washington, D. C. — Postmaster-General Meyer has announced a postal deficit for the year ended June 30 of $16,910,279, or $7,893,657 greater than the previous year.

Troops Raid Negroes.

Lawton, Okla.—Following the killing of Private Wilcox, of Battery B, First Field Artillery, at Fort Sill in a fight between negroes of the town and soldiers, the white troopers made a raid on the negro district and the negroes were put to flight. Paul Williams, a negro, who is charged with having fired the shot that killed Wilcox, escaped.

Life Sentence For Boy.

Savannah, Ga.—Solomon Reilly, a negro, ten years old, received a life sentence for the murder of Mrs. Wilbur Torrence. The boy had been working for the woman. She discharged him and he shot and killed her.

Judge Cornish Dead.

Middleboro, Mass.—The body of Judge William D. Cornish, who died in Chicago, was brought here for burial. Mr. Cornish was head of the land department of the Harriman roads. The body was brought here in E. H. Harriman's private car, and a funeral service took place in the car. Mr. Cornish was born in this town.

BY CABLE.

Croker Here Until May.

Dublin, Ireland.—Richard Croker, the former leader of Tammany Hall, was a passenger on the steamer Lusitania, which sailed from Queenstown. He will not return to Ireland until May.

Dutch Paper Attacks Kaiser.

The Hague, Holland.—The Vaderland publishes extracts from the memoirs of an unnamed diplomat, who asserts that during the Russo-Japanese War the German Emperor wrote to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, threatening the occupation of Dutch ports unless Holland immediately put herself in a state of defense against Great Britain.

Forty Years a King.

Bangkok, Siam.—The ceremony that marks the completion of the fortieth year of the King of Siam began when a fine equestrian statue of bronze of the King was unveiled amid great rejoicing on the part of the people. The religious ceremony was followed by illuminations and a splendid pyrotechnic display.

Prison For Wilfley's Libeller.

Shanghai, China.—The criminal libel suit brought against Mr. O'Shea, editor of the China Gazette, by Judge Lebeus E. Wilfley, of the American extra-territorial court here, resulted in conviction, and O'Shea was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The trial was before the British Court of Shanghai.

Habitual Constipation

May be permanently overcome by proper personal efforts with the assistance of the one truly beneficial laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, which enables one to form regular habits daily so that assistance to nature may be gradually dispensed with when no longer needed as the best of remedies, when required, are to assist nature and not to supplant the natural functions, which must depend ultimately upon proper nourishment, proper efforts, and right living generally.

To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. ONLY

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS

one size only, regular price 50¢ per Bottle

Wool.

Wool is raised extensively in all parts of the United States, including Wall Street. It is used as a garment for wolves and to adjust over people's eyes. In Wall Street wool takes the form of fleece and is highly prized as a protection for both bulls and bears, who are often too thinly clad for their own comfort. Thus the tender lamb is glad to help out its brothers in distress. The shearing hours are from 10 to 3.

Wool is obtained from sheep that we remember to have seen in oil paintings dotting the landscape. Dotting the landscape is, however, not an occupation in itself, but is only a means toward an end. Most of it is imported to other countries, but occasionally traces of it are found in our domestic woolen underwear.

The phrase "All wool and a yard wide" was invented before the modern laundryman. Since his advent it has been revised to "All wool and three inches wide."

Sheep are very simple in their habits, and although they never use hair tonics, or wash or dress their hair every night before going to bed, they seldom become bald or obliged to sit in the front row. Their name is also always the same, so they are not likely to get lost. When we say sheep we simply mean a lot of sheeps gathered together.—Success Magazine.

White House Creeds.

In the past generation, or since the time of Grant, the Methodists and the Presbyterians have been far more represented than all the other denominations put together in the White House, and among Presidential candidates. Grant, Hayes and McKinley were credited to the Methodists, and Tilden, Blaine, Cleveland, Harrison and Bryan to the Presbyterians; Greeley was a Universalist, although various kinds of eccentric ethical and religious ideas were attributed to him; Garfield was of the Campbellites, and once had been a preacher among them; Arthur had Episcopalian affiliations, and Roosevelt is of the Dutch Reformed Church.—Chicago Journal.

UPWARD START

After Changing From Coffee to Postum.

Many a talented person is kept back because of the interference of coffee with the nourishment of the body.

This is especially so with those whose nerves are very sensitive, as is often the case with talented persons. There is a simple, easy way to get rid of coffee evils, and a Tenn. lady's experience along these lines is worth considering. She says:

"Almost from the beginning of the use of coffee it hurt my stomach. By the time I was fifteen I was almost a nervous wreck, nerves all unstrung, no strength to endure the most trivial thing, either work or fun.

"There was scarcely anything I could eat that would agree with me. The little I did eat seemed to give me more trouble than it was worth. I finally quit coffee and drank hot water, but there was so little food I could digest, I was literally starving; was so weak I could not sit up long at a time.

"It was then a friend brought me a hot cup of Postum. I drank part of it and after an hour I felt as though I had had something to eat — felt strengthened. That was about five years ago, and after continuing Postum in place of coffee and gradually getting stronger, to-day I can eat and digest anything I want, walk as much as I want. My nerves are steady.

"I believe the first thing that did me any good and gave me an upward start, was Postum, and I use it altogether now instead of coffee." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

HENEY, GRAFT PROSECUTOR, SHOT DOWN IN COURT ROOM

Assailant a Saloon Keeper, Who Was Kept Off Jury.

RUEF SENT BACK TO JAIL

Wound Not Likely to Be Mortal—Wild Excitement in San Francisco, and Threats of Lynching Are Made by Angry Citizens.

San Francisco, Cal. — Francis J. Heney, chief prosecutor in the graft cases and Assistant District Attorney, was shot in the head by Morris Haas, a saloon keeper, during a five-minute adjournment of court in the Ruef case. The bullet hit no vital organ and he will recover. The shooting was the result of an exposure of Haas' criminal record made by Heney in the previous trial of Abe Ruef for the Parkside bribery case.

Heney had been in Judge Lawlor's court all day prosecuting Ruef on the charge of bribing Supervisor Furey. When court adjourned James Foley, his body guard, who usually sticks very close to Heney to guard against any attack, had walked to the rear of the room. Heney was seated at a small table at the side of the court room talking with former Supervisor Gallagher.

Suddenly Morris Haas, who had been a venire man in the Ruef Parkside bribery case, sauntered into the court room, came up behind Heney and pulling out a pistol shot him just below the right ear. Heney fell out of his chair, while Gallagher grappled with Haas and prevented him from firing a second shot. Heney was rushed to the hospital and Haas was taken to the city prison.

Haas, who is an undersized German, was wildly excited, but declared that he had shot Heney because Heney in the Parkside bribery case had first accepted him as a juror and then had him rejected because he asserted Haas was an ex-convict and therefore unfit.

"I shot him," he shouted, "to get even for humiliating me."

Immediately after the shooting Judge Lawlor, against the protests of Ruef's attorneys, ordered Ruef into custody regardless of the fact that he has been at liberty under the record breaking bail of $1,500,000.

The feeling among the decent people of the town is that the shooting of Mr. Heney is a triumph for the graft element.

The report that Mr. Heney would recover, breaking in on a prevailing certainty of several hours' duration that he was mortally wounded, has relieved the public tension in a small degree. Yet there are citizens in the streets discussing the ethics of lynch law.

W. E. AMMON KILLED.

Shot in P. R. R. Station in Jersey City, N. J.

Jersey City, N. J.—Walter E. Ammon, a well known business man of Jersey City and a brother of Colonel Robert A. Ammon, was shot and instantly killed in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's ferry house at Jersey City. Andrew McGrath, a man he had befriended, was arrested as the slayer of Ammon.

Mr. Ammon was about to have his luncheon in the restaurant in the railway station, on the second floor. He has ascended the stairs and turned toward the restaurant, when he was confronted by McGrath, to whom he made a cheery remark. Without a word in reply, McGrath drew a revolver, which he carried in his coat pocket, and fired at him. The bullet entered the left temple and plowed into the brain. Two more bullets were fired into his body after he fell.

LORD MAYOR IS INAUGURATED.

Banquet Closes Celebration of King's Birthday in London.

London.—The Prime Minister, Herbert H. Asquith, was the principal speaker at the Guild Hall banquet, which marked the inauguration of the new Lord Mayor of London, Sir George Wyatt Truscott, and brought to a fitting close the celebration of the King's sixty-seventh birthday.

The Prime Minister devoted his observations mainly to the European situation. After congratulating Turkey, in the person of the Turkish Ambassador, Musurus Pasha, on the success of the most amazing revolution in the annals of history, he declared that, subject to the important principle that international treaties could not be altered except by the consent of all the signatories, the British Government had no prejudice against or preference in favor of any particular settlement.

NEW SURGEON-GENERAL.

Colonel Torney Jumped Over Nine Seniors by President.

Washington, D. C. — President Roosevelt, on the recommendation of Secretary Wright and the General Staff, has appointed Colonel George H. Torney Surgeon-General of the army, to succeed Robert M. O'Reilley, who retires January 14. He is tenth on the list of the medical corps and his appointment will cause soreness among his seniors, but it is the Roosevelt idea that the older men had their chance for promotion when other Surgeons-General were appointed.

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3¾c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—Western, extra.	$ 29	@$	30½
Firsts	25	@	28
Seconds	22	@	24
State dairy, good to choice	24	@	27
Factory, seconds to firsts	18½	@	20

BEANS.

Marrow, 1908, choice	2 40	@ 2	42½
Medium, 1908, choice	2 30	@ 2	32½
Red kidney, 1908, choice	2 45	@ 2	50
Pea, 1908, choice	2 30	@ 2	32½
Black turtle soup, choice	1 90	@ 1	95
Lima, Cal.	3 00	@ 3	05

CHEESE.

State, full cream	13¾	@	14¾
Small	—	@	13½
Part skims, fair to good	7	@	7½
Full skims	2	@	3

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy	46	@	48
State—Fair to choice	35	@	45
Western—Firsts	32	@	33

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples—King, per bbl.	2 50	@ 4	00
Ben Davis, per bbl.	2 00	@ 3	00
Greenings, per bbl.	2 00	@ 3	50
Pears—Kieffer, per bbl.	75	@ 3	00
Grapes—Concord, per basket	12	@	15
Delaware, per basket	12	@	16
Niagara, per basket	10	@	12
Jersey, per crate	1 75	@ 2	25
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	6 50	@10	00
Jersey, per crate	2 25	@ 2	60
Quinces, per bbl.	3 00	@ 5	00

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, per lb	—	@	13
Fowls, per lb	—	@	12
Roosters, per lb	—	@	8
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	13
Ducks, per lb	11	@	12
Geese, per lb	9½	@	10½
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	14	@	19
Broilers, Phila., per lb	—	@	22
Fowls, per lb	10	@	14
Cocks, per lb	—	@	9½
Ducks, Western, per lb	8	@	14
Geese, Western, per lb	6	@	11
Squabs, per dozen	75	@ 3	75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, prime, per 100 lb	—	@	82½
Nos. 3 to 1, per 100 lb	65	@	80
Clover, per 100 lb	50	@	70
Straw, long rye, per 100 lb	80	@	90

HOPS.

State, 1908, prime to choice	13	@	14
Medium to good	10	@	12
Pacific Coast, 1908, choice	—	@	11
Medium to good, 1907	4	@	7

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, L. I., per bbl.	2 75	@ 3	00
Jersey, per bbl.	1 75	@ 2	25
Sweets, per basket	50	@ 1	25
Tomatoes, per box	25	@ 1	00
Egg plant, per bbl.	1 00	@ 2	50
Squash, per bbl.	40	@	75
Peas, per basket	1 00	@ 2	50
Peppers, per bbl.	50	@ 1	75
Cabbages, per 100	4 00	@ 6	00
String beans, per basket	25	@ 1	25
Onions, L. I., per bbl.	1 25	@ 1	75
Orange Co., red, per bag	1 00	@ 1	25
Jersey, red, per bbl.	1 25	@ 1	62
Beets, per bbl.	75	@ 1	00
Carrots, per bbl.	50	@ 1	00
Spinach, per bbl.	75	@ 1	25
Cucumbers, per box	2 50	@ 4	00
Horseradish, per 100 lb	3 50	@ 4	50
Lima beans, per basket	1 00	@ 3	50
Cauliflower, per bbl.	50	@ 2	50
Lettuce, per bbl	50	@ 1	25
Celery, per doz. stalks	15	@	40
Pumpkins, per bbl.	50	@	75
Turnips, white, per bbl.	50	@	75
Brussels sprouts, per qt.	3	@	10
Kale, per bbl.	25	@	50
Parsnips, per bbl	50	@	75
Watercress, per 100 bunches	1 25	@ 1	50

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents	4 70	@ 5	10
Spring patents	5 40	@ 6	40
Wheat, No. 2 red	1 13⅜	@ 1	13⅝
No. 1 Northern Duluth	—	@ 1	15⅜
Corn, No. 2	71¼	@	71¾
Oats, mixed	53½	@	54
Clipped white	55½	@	61
Rye, No. 2 Western	—	@	83
Lard, city	—	@	9⅜

GAME.

Plover, per doz.	3 00	@ 3	50
Rail birds, per doz.	75	@ 1	00
Wild Ducks—Canvas, pair	2 00	@ 2	50
Mallard, per pair	1 25	@ 1	50
Ruddy, per pair	75	@ 1	10
Venison, saddles, per lb	28	@	35
Rabbits, per pair	—	@	40
Jack rabbits, per pair	65	@	75

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	8	@	11
Calves, city dressed	8	@	14
Country dressed	7	@	12
Sheep, per 100 lb	2 50	@ 3	75
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 40	@ 6	30
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	—	@ 6	10
Country dressed, per lb	7½	@	8¼

ESTIMATE LARGE CROPS.

Greater Than Five Years' Average, According to Government Statistics.

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Agriculture has issued a preliminary estimate of the production of the principal crops of the United States, showing that corn, wheat, oats and eight other crops, representing approximately 70 per cent. of the value of all farm crops this year, aggregated about 3 per cent. greater than a year ago and 2.4 per cent. greater than the average for the last five years. For the other crops the following figures are given for 1908 and 1907, respectively: Production percentage of apples, 43.4 and 32.1; grapes, 82.2 and 78.4; pears, 73.3 and 44.3; cranberries, 55.4 and 78.2; peanuts, 82.6 and 82.4. Condition percentages of oranges, 88.9 and 44.6; lemons, 92.9 and 93.3; sugar beets, 86 and 90.4; sugar cane, 90.8 and 91.1. Sorghum, yield an acre, gallons, 90.4 and 90.8; sweet potatoes, yield an acre, bushels, 92.3 and 87.5, and quality an acre, 89.5 and 85.7; oats, average weight, measured bushels, 29.8 and 29.4.

* * * *

Saddle Horses Needed.

Dealers report numerous inquiries for well trained saddle horses. They are giving attention to this trade and are keeping in hand a lot of combination riding and driving horses, carefully selected and schooled for the New York City market.

A Truthful Answer.

He was a beggar, with old, worn clothes, unwashed face, unkempt hair and unbrushed shoes. He waded up to the counter of a bank in Lombard street, and told, between his sobs, tears, groans and sighs, how his stomach yearned for a bite of bread. A sympathetic clerk drew forth a new and shining threepenny bit, which he laid kindly and gently into the beggar's quivering and blackened hand.

"Now, my poor friend, what do you propose to do with that money?" seriously inquired the generous clerk.

The beggar looked down at his soiled and tattered garments. He scanned his benefactor curiously for a moment, and then, in a tremulous tone, said:

"Young man, you see me as I am, wearing the habiliments of an outcast. Yet I am honest, and I will give you a truthful answer. I shall first go and buy me a good dinner, then I will take a bath and have a shave and hair cut, and mayhap after that adorn this handsome form with a new suit of clothes. If there is any of it left after that I shall, upon my word, come back and deposit in the bank. I am exceedingly obliged. Good day."—Tid-Bits.

ONE KIDNEY GONE,

But Cured After Doctors Said There Was No Hope.

Sylvanus O. Verrill, Milford, Me., says: "Five years ago a bad injury paralyzed me and affected my kidneys. My back hurt me terribly, and the urine was badly disordered. Doctors said my right kidney was practically dead. They said I could never walk again. I read of Doan's Kidney Pills and began using them. One box made me stronger and freer from pain. I kept on using them, and in three months was able to get out on crutches, and the kidneys were acting better. I improved rapidly, discarded the crutches and to the wonder of my friends was soon completely cured."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Government Caught an Octopus.

The big Government dredge Cumberland while at work with her giant suction pump in the Savannah River drew up into the vessel a real live octopus. The animal was not quite as large as other octopi are pictured, and seemed badly frightened at being caught by a Government vessel. The eight tentacled fish died soon after being caught, and in one instance, at least, the United States has put an octopus out of commission.—Savannah Correspondence Atlanta Constitution.

Breaks a Cold Promptly.

The following formula is a never failing remedy for colds:

One ounce of Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, one ounce Toris Compound and one-half pint of good whiskey, mix and shake thoroughly each time and use in doses of a tablespoonful every four hours.

This if followed up will cure an acute cold in 24 hours. The ingredients can be gotten at any drug store.

It Made a Difference.

A Chinaman of noble birth had been invited to dine at William's home. His mother was very anxious that the guest should not be made uncomfortable by the little chap's curiosity, so she took him aside and explained all about the yellow skin, long braid of hair and almond eyes of the Mongolians, and even showed him pictures of Chinese. She impressed upon him more than anything else the fact that the visitor was his father's friend and was to be treated with respect. Upon the Celestial's arrival, William tried hard not to stare or to look too curious, and succeeded in being very quiet for some time, when, much to the surprise of his mother and the amusement of the Chinese, he called out: "Mamma, if he wasn't our friend, wouldn't he be funny?"—Bellman.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURE.

INHALENT CATARRHAL JELLY Cures Deafness and Catarrh. Trial treatment by mail free. REA CO., Minneapolis, Minn

SEVERE BLEEDING HEMORRHOIDS,

Sores, and Itching Eczema—Doctor Thought an Operation Necessary —Cuticura's Efficacy Proven.

"I am now eighty years old, and three years ago I was taken with an attack of piles (hemorrhoids), bleeding and protruding. The doctor said the only help for me was to go to a hospital and be operated on. I tried several remedies for months but did not get much help. During this time sores appeared which changed to a terrible itching eczema. Then I began to use Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, injecting a quantity of Cuticura Ointment with a Cuticura Suppository Syringe. It took a month of this treatment to get me in a fairly healthy state and then I treated myself once a day for three months and, after that, once or twice a week. The treatments I tried took a lot of money, and it is fortunate that I used Cuticura. J. H. Henderson, Hopkinton, N. Y., Apr. 26, '07."

Streets running north and south have the best health records.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. At druggists.

Of the English in India, there are six men to one woman.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle

Islands For Sale.

It may perhaps be of interest to some of your readers to hear that in the South Seas there is a number of small islands at present on the market.

Among these may be mentioned Sophia Island and Nassau Island, both about seven days by steamer from Samoa, and both planted with cocoanuts.

Last year I visited the New Hebrides group, where there are also several islands for sale, but these are not so healthy as others, fever being somewhat prevalent. Also in the North Marshall group several small islands might be purchased.—E. King, in a Letter in the London Daily Mail.

Well Understood.

Barber (looking for business)—"Excuse me, sir, but your hair is going to come out soon by the handful."

Jaggs (who was out all night and is just going home to face his wife)—"You (hic) shpose I don' know (hic) that?"—The Bohemian.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

He Had Reformed.

"Uncle Mose," said the drummer, addressing an aged colored man who was holding down a dry goods box in front of the village store, "they tell me that you remember seeing General Washington. Is it true?"

"No, sah," replied the old man. "Ah uster 'membah seein' him, but Ah don't no moh since Ah done j'in'd church, sah."—Judge. N.Y.—47

For Sale 6000 Money-making Farms in 14 States. Strout's mammoth illustrated catalog of bargains with State maps mailed *free;* we pay R.R. fare. E. A. STROUT CO., World's Largest Farm Dealers, 150 Nassau St., New York.

LOOKING AHEAD?

If so, take advantage of today's opportunities for the merchant, farmer, fruit grower and business man along the Pacific Coast extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Descriptive Books Free. W. S. HOWELL, G. E. A., New York.

Farquhar

Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, Corn Shellers, Cotton Planters, Stocks,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY.

Send for free catalogue.

A. B. Farquhar Co., Ltd., York, Pa.

A SURGICAL OPERATION

If there is any one thing that a woman dreads more than another it is a surgical operation.

We can state without fear of a contradiction that there are hundreds, yes, thousands, of operations performed upon women in our hospitals which are entirely unnecessary and many have been avoided by

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

For proof of this statement read the following letters.

Mrs. Barbara Base, of Kingman, Kansas, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"For eight years I suffered from the most severe form of female troubles and was told that an operation was my only hope of recovery. I wrote Mrs. Pinkham for advice, and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has saved my life and made me a well woman."

Mrs. Arthur R. House, of Church Road, Moorestown. N. J., writes:

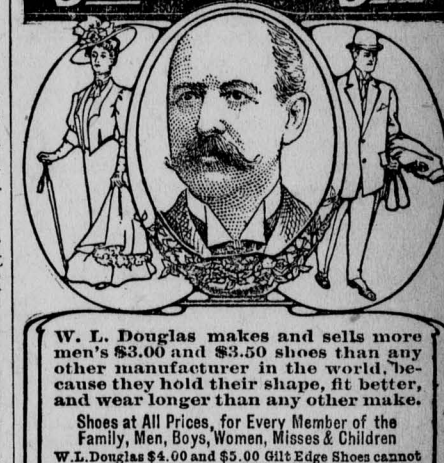
"I feel it is my duty to let people know what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I suffered from female troubles, and last March my physician decided that an operation was necessary. My husband objected, and urged me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and to-day I am well and strong."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, and backache.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOES $3.50



W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world, because they hold their shape, fit better, and wear longer than any other make.

Shoes at All Prices, for Every Member of the Family, Men, Boys, Women, Misses & Children

W. L. Douglas $4.00 and $5.00 Gilt Edge Shoes cannot be equalled at any price. W. L. Douglas $2.50 and $2.00 shoes are the best in the world

Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively.

Take No Substitute. W. L. Douglas name and price is stamped on bottom. Sold everywhere. Shoes mailed from factory to any part of the world. Catalogue free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 157 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

HELP FOR WOMEN

Insist on Having Dr. MARTEL'S Preparation
The Standard Remedy.
AT DRUGGISTS.
Send for book, "Relief for Women."
FRENCH DRUG CO., 30 W. 32d St., N. Y. City.

PATENTS $25.00

We pay all expenses except Government fees—No extras. Our book shows saving to you—Write for it now. THE INDUSTRIAL LAW LEAGUE, Inc., 170 Broadway, New York.

THE FINANCIAL "REMEDY" prescribed. A simple Business "Tonic" within easy reach of every Bank Depositor. 2c. stamp or booklet free. MARK E. DAVIS, 1004 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials & 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

RHEUMATISM now curable; thousands cured; results speedy; guarantee given; price low. Write quick. THE WRIGHT MED. CO., Peru, Ind.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c. package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

PISO'S CURE

25 cts. 25 cts.

Coughing Spells

are promptly relieved by a single dose of Piso's Cure. The regular use of this famous remedy will relieve the worst form of coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma and diseases of the throat and lungs. Absolutely free from harmful drugs and opiates. For half a century the household remedy in millions of homes.

At all druggists', 25 cts.

SKREEMER HOE FOR MEN

If the bottom of your shoe is different from the bottom of your foot, it pushes the bones out of place, strains the cords, and causes foot-ache and lameness. SKREEMER shoes are made like human feet, and so really do fit. Look for the label. If you do not find these shoes readily, write us for directions how to secure them.

MADE BY FRED. F. FIELD CO. BROCKTON, MASS. U.S.A.

FRED. F. FIELD CO., Brockton, Mass.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

RULES OF PROCEDURE

May Be Made a Feature of an Evening's Programme.

State Lecturer Lowell of New York Submits a List of Parliamentary Questions and Answers Which Grange Members Will Find Instructive.

No meeting of the grange can be conducted correctly without some knowledge of parliamentary rules, and as there is, we believe, a very considerable lack of knowledge of such rules and in order that members may be posted upon the more important parliamentary questions that arise without having to take the trouble to look them up for themselves State Lecturer Lowell of Fredonia, N. Y., has prepared the following parliamentary questions, with their answers, which we suggest can be made an interesting feature for an evening's programme. The lecturer might assign these questions to members at a previous meeting or call upon members without giving them previous notice and ascertain how many are capable of answering the questions without consulting Cushing's Manual or some other equally good authority:

1. Is it in order to lay an amendment on the table?

No; it is done sometimes to kill a question before the house, to get some one to vote who thinks he is getting rid of the amendment only. If you lay an amendment on the table, the main question goes with it. It is not good parliamentary form.

2. May a member arise to a question of privilege and speak on the question before the house?

No.

3. How many times may one person speak on a question and not be out of order?

If he moves the question, twice; if not, once.

4. When a question of privilege is before the house and a motion is made to take up the order of the day, what becomes of the question of privilege?

It is lost.

5. When a person wishes to make remarks on a motion of his own should it be done before or after stating the motion?

Always before.

6 Can you tell whether the following questions are debatable or undebatable or whether they require a majority or two-thirds vote to be carried?

(a) Motion to close debate.

Requires a two-thirds vote, undebatable.

(b) Objection to the consideration of question.

Requires a two-thirds vote, cannot be amended, is undebatable.

(c) Motion to limit debate.

Requires a two-thirds vote, is undebatable, can be amended.

(d) Motion to extend the limit of debate.

Requires a two-thirds vote, is undebatable, can be amended.

(e) Motion to take up the previous question.

Requires a two-thirds vote, cannot be amended, is undebatable.

7. Can you tell what questions can be amended and what cannot?

There are nineteen questions which cannot be amended. Here are some of the most important ones: Motion to adjourn, amendment to an amendment, call to order, lay on table, take from the table, withdrawal of a motion, objection to the consideration of a question.

8. How and when may a question be reconsidered?

At the meeting when the motion was passed or the next following. The mover must be one who voted on the prevailing side; requires a two-thirds vote.

9. Can all questions be reconsidered?

No.

10. If an appeal is taken from the decision of the chair and the vote is a tie, what is the result? Why?

It is lost, because if half the voters are with the chair he makes a majority.

11. Can a presiding officer vote after the votes have been counted?

In some cases by unanimous consent he can cast the deciding vote.

12. Can you correctly dispose of an amendment to an amendment?

First put the amendment to the amendment. If carried, put the amendment as amended; if carried, put the original question as amended; if lost, put the questions as they come, beginning always with the amendments.

13. What is a point of order?

When a person is speaking and states something wrong any one may arise and say, "I arise to a point of order." The chairman shall say, "State the point of order." The one rising shall then cite wherein the speaker has made a wrong statement, and if the chair sustains the point of order the speaker shall sit down; if it is not sustained and no appeal is taken, the speaker may continue.

14. Question of privilege—when made?

It may be made when a speaker has the floor. As soon as it is disposed of the assembly resumes the consideration of the question which was interrupted.

15. Objection to consideration of question—when made?

When a question comes up which any one thinks should not be discussed he may object to its consideration. Cannot be amended, is undebatable, requires two-thirds vote, does not require a second and is in order when another has the floor.

New England Grange Excursion.

The Patrons of New England will enjoy an excursion to Washington to attend the national grange on Nov. 11 in that city. The party will be a large one, as reduced rates and first class accommodations have been secured. The party will start Nov. 10 and return Nov. 17. Those who take this tour to Washington by paying an extension fee can attend the American Association of Institute Workers held there Nov. 16 and 17.

NOTED ROAD EXPERT

D. Ward King's Connection With Move For Better Highways.

BEGAN CAMPAIGNING IN 1902

Split Log Drag Work Started In 1896. Rise of the Device to Fame Marked by Several Opportune Accidents How Railroads Took It Up.

[Copyright, 1908, by D. Ward King.]

In closing this series of articles I am requested to write a brief history of my connection with the movement for better roads. The "road problem" began to engage my attention very soon after I came to Missouri, which was in 1879.

The split log drag work, which started in 1896, received a certain amount of notice from the public in 1898 or 1899, but nothing was done by me publicly until December, 1901, when I addressed the state meeting of the Missouri Good Roads association at Chillicothe.

My campaigning commenced in April or May, 1902, under the direction of our state board of agriculture, and I have worked with it more or less ever since. In the fall of 1902, when the board opened its regular series of institutes, I addressed them, and in the next few years I visited Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Nebraska, traveling for months in the employ of the various states.

In spite of the fact that I live within thirty miles of Iowa and Kansas, I

D. WARD KING.

was for years balked in my efforts to start the road drag movement there because of the lack of a central institute authority in those states, a weakness which has since been remedied.

Now, Wallace's Farmer of Des Moines, Ia., had given considerable space to the King drag, so I wrote to its editor, asking advice. My letter to him was brought to the notice of General Manager Aishton of the Chicago and Northwestern, leading to the special train campaign over the Northwestern's Iowa lines in the spring of 1905. The Burlington carried on a similar campaign the same fall, and in the following winter we had the pleasure of seeing a road drag law passed by the Iowa legislature.

The rise of the road drag to fame has been marked by a number of opportune accidents, each of which has had an influence on the outcome. In fact, as I stated in a previous article, the inception of the King drag system was itself largely accidental. And the success of my letter to Mr. Wallace was another instance, being due to the accidental coming together of Messrs. Wallace and Aishton in a Des Moines bank, they never having met before. At the bank the conversation drifted to corn, and Mr. Aishton went to Mr. Wallace's office to see some fine samples. By chance my letter lay open on the desk as they passed, and Mr. Wallace remarked, "There, Mr. Aishton, is a matter in which you and all railroad men ought to take an active interest." Mr. Aishton gave heed and began an investigation which ended in my engagement to make the tour of his road in April.

Another such occurrence which connects later on with the one just related had its beginning when the brother of our rural free delivery carrier visited him in 1902. This brother accompanied our carrier over the rural mail route and saw what the King drag was doing. He returned to his farm home near Sac City, Ia., built a drag and made a road which became the talk of the vicinity. The township authorities decided to experiment with the new method, built drags, hired men and teams, made a close record of expenses and noted results.

It happens that Sac City is a Chicago and Northwestern town, and when Mr. Aishton visited there to investigate he was shown the roads and the records. The showing satisfied him, and he at once wired me to visit his office at the first opportunity. Is it not clear that the writing of this telegraphic message began on the day that the visitor from that City journeyed over our rural route?

Not long after this railroad work in Iowa the Alton in Illinois and Missouri and the Santa Fe in Kansas adopted the same general plan of campaign, and all three of these states have since fallen into line by enacting road drag laws.

These campaigns by the railroads and the publication by the Saturday Evening Post of an article bearing on the

Bought Violets; Killed Self.

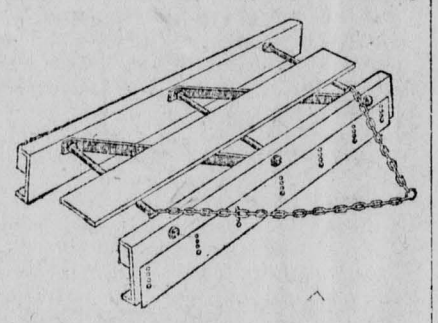
Herbert Wells, twenty-six years of age, and who from cards found in his pockets is supposed to be from New Orleans, committed suicide in a prominent hotel at Philadelphia by taking carbolic acid. In an unmailed letter found in his room, which began "Dear Pal," the suicide said he had met with reverses in Norfolk and that he had been unable to secure employment here without references. He commenta with bitterness that he always believed he had an honest face, but that would-be aristocrats scorned him. "I saw flower boys selling violets on the street," he wrote, "and it reminded me of dear old Mobile." Beside the bed on which the body lay was a bunch of violets, which it is believed he bought with his last money.

STEEL HIGHWAY MACHINE.

Device That Consists of a Road Drag and Grader Combined.

The gap between the homemade split log drag and the steel framed, high wheeled grader in road building machinery is being filled by numerous devices partaking of the good points of each. Among the latest of these inventions, says the Good Roads Magazine, is the combined drag and grader shown in the accompanying illustration.

This machine is made of channel steel and has an adjustable cutting



COMBINED ROAD DRAG AND GRADER.

blade on the front drag bar that can be lowered to compensate for wear or removed entirely when it is desirable to use the machine as a drag only.

Channel steel is used throughout the construction of this drag for the extra strength it imparts over that of a timber frame and for the additional weight which it affords to the drag bars and cutting blade. It is designed to be operated with two horses, but will carry a weight of a thousand pounds, and four horses may be used if necessary.

JERSEY'S GOOD ROADS.

Plan of Governor Fort For Their Improvement.

At the annual dinner of the New Jersey Automobile club in Newark the other night Governor Fort, W. H. Hotchkiss, president, and others were among the speakers. The governor promised his aid in everything which would tend to improve the sport in the state and on the subject of roads said:

"There is one thing which I hope to see established in this state, and that is a department for automobiles and motor vehicles. There are two reasons which go to show that the putting into effect of such a scheme would be a benefit to the state and automobile owners. I might say the chief reason would be that with such a department we would derive a revenue which will equal any other obtained by the state save that which we receive from corporation taxation. We should at least accumulate in this way $200,000 on a reasonable basis.

"The other reason is that we should have the best roads of any state in the Union, and with the money derived we would be in a position to repair and otherwise maintain these roads. That is what I propose should be done with the money derived by the proposed department. It is my desire to see after the establishment of such a department a legislative body that will provide that every dollar of revenue go to repair and maintain our roads."

Educational Methods In Wisconsin.

Wisconsin highway officials are infusing modernity into their methods for educating the public on road building. Arthur R. Hirst, state highway engineer, is the author of a series of booklets designed for popular distribution which treat in an extremely lucid manner of the fundamental principles of road construction and maintenance. The first four numbers treat respectively of earth roads, the earth road drag, stone and gravel roads and culverts and bridges. Supplementing these a course has been offered in a correspondence study department of the University of Wisconsin consisting of sixteen lessons, which is open to those interested in the subject. And the university has also issued a bulletin explaining the methods of state aid in the different states and offers to supply material for argument pro and con on each method in an effort to induce debating societies to discuss the question and thus familiarize their members with the topic.

Hotel Men to Aid Good Roads Fight.

Atlantic City (N. J.) autoists are to have the assistance of the big hotel men and business men of the resort in the fight which they are preparing to wage before state authorities for improvement of the roads between Philadelphia and the shore, says an Atlantic City special dispatch to the Philadelphia North American. According to the newcomers, the patches of bad road are insignificant in length as compared to the full length of the run, and the repairs will probably be made before the opening of the real spring road season. Work has already been started on the five mile meadow boulevard, which had been allowed to become rutty from lack of attention.

Money For Good Roads.

In addressing the house committee on agriculture at Washington the other day Director of Public Roads Logan W. Page said his committee would ask for about $30,000 additional appropriation to carry on the educational work now well under way in various states. Here and there about the country a mile or more of good road is being built by the government in co-operation with the citizens of the communities to illustrate the advantage of such thoroughfares. Where localities are especially interested the government furnishes rollers and other machinery with which to do the work.

Thousands of Rural Mail Routes.

There are 37,728 rural free delivery routes in the United States, which means an approximate distance of 1,000,000 miles traveled daily by the carriers.

Auto Kills Child.

The touring car of J. V. Thompson, the millionaire coal operator and banker, of Uniontown, Pa., ran over and killed little Lorna Lannon, the daughter of Mrs. Mary Lanon, a widow. The child ran directly in front of the car while crossing the street near the First National bank, of which Mr. Thompson is president. The child was picked up unconscious and taken to a nearby drug store, where she died five minutes later. The car, which was running slow, contained a party of women and the chauffeur.

Miss Ethel Nearly Thrown.

Miss Ethel Roosevelt was riding behind the hounds in the Genesee Valley club's fox hunt, at Genesoe, N. Y., when her saddle horn slipped as her mount was taking a fence. The thoroughbred became fractious, and it looked for a moment as though Miss Ethel was in for a bad tumble. Harry Wilson, of Geneseo, dashed up in time to put Miss Roosevelt's horse under control.

Explosion Costs An Arm.

Isaiah Roe, son of Deputy Sheriff Ashby Roe, of Gore, Winchester county, Va., lost his left arm and his face was horribly cut and burned by an explosion of dynamite with which he was trying to thaw out o traction engine. He was also injured internally by the force of the explosion, and it is believed he cannot recover. He is twenty-four years old and unmarried.

First President of Cuba Dead.

Thomas Estrada Palma, the first president of the Cuban republic, died Wednesday night at Santiago, Cuba.

Cut Down Burning Tree; Fatally Hurt.

Pittsburg, Nov. 9. — Lund Myers, aged twenty-two years, was fatally injured and Charles Myers, a brother, and Edward Schade were seriously hurt at Jeanette, Pa., near here, when the men were caught by the burning branches of a falling tree which they had accidentally fired and then cut down to prevent a forest fire.

President of Harvard Resigns.

Dr. Charles William Eliot tendered to the board of overseers of Harvard college his resignation as president of the university, and at o meeting held at 50 State street, Boston, the resignation was regretfully accepted by the overseers. He has held the office for forty years.

The resignation is dated Oct. 10, and was presented at a meeting of the president and fellows of the college held in Boston Oct. 26, but no intimation of Dr. Eliot's action was made public until after the meeting, and no intimation of his action reached a majority of the overseers until the matter was brought up at the meeting.

Dr. Eliot's resignation is to take effect May 19 next, and in the interim the governing boards will select his successor.

The candidates already canvassed by the overseers are President Roosevelt, Professor W. C. Sabine, professor and dean of L. S. S., and Professor A. Lawrence Lowell.

KERN OUT FOR U. S. SENATE

Defeated Candidate For Vice President Announces His Candidacy.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 9.—John W. Kern, defeated Democratic candidate for vice president, announced that he is a candidate for United States senator, to succeed James A. Hemenway. The incoming legislature will be Democratic on joint ballot by a majority of twelve. Others mentioned as probable candidates are John E. Lamb, of Terre Haute, who was in charge of the Democratic national headquarters at Chicago during the last campaign; Thomas Taggart, formerly national chairman; State Senator Slack, Benjamin E. Shively and Edward Hoffman, of Fort Wayne.

Pulls Nine Teeth For One.

Hazleton, Pa., Nov. 9.—Unable to reach a dental office and suffering untold torture from an aching tooth, James Ridley, residing in a remote part of the farming district, himself extracted nine teeth with a pair of pincers before he secured the right one. Ridley, for a greenhorn, made a fairly good job of it, but his gums were badly swollen and bleeding.

Orders Nineteen Locomotives.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 9.—Announcement was made that the Richmond branch of the American Locomotive company had been awarded the contract by the Virginian railway for nineteen locomotives. When the patterns and material have been received all of the shops will be put in full blast again, giving employment to 2000 skilled workmen.

The Stark grange of New Hampshire lost all its property in a fire except its records on Oct. 7. The grange property was insured, however, and the grange has upward of $500 in the bank, so that it will not be crippled.

Neighbors' Night In the Grange.

Where granges are conveniently located one to another it may be well for them to exchange programmes occasionally—that is, a programme prepared at one grange may be given at a neighboring grange and the exchange be made of mutual interest. Occasional debates between neighboring granges are also interesting and profitable.

Washington State Grange.

Washington state grange is showing what an earnest organization can do in securing the enactment of laws for the establishment of direct primaries, the Torrens land system and an appropriation of $10,000 for farmers' institutes.

For the information of inquirers it may be stated that in the absence of the master of the grange the overseer or a past master of the grange who is presiding has all the prerogatives of the office.

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